The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,851.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 21st January, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain C. Fraser, WILL LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Company's Steamers now run to and from Brindisi instead of Marseilles.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

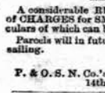
A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Parcels will in future be received up to noon on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 14th January 1871.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. EMEU, (1,598 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain C. G. Perkins, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 2nd February, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

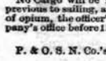
No Cargo will be received on board after noon on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 19th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about 26th instant.)



THE new A 1 Screw Steamship COLLINGWOOD, 732 nett registered tons, 120 nominal horse power. 400 effective. Has superior accommodation for 30 first-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

For further particulars apply to

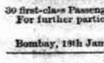
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To sail about 20th instant.)



THE new A1 screw steamer MILBANKE, 843 nett registered tons, 150 Horse Power, John H. Smith, Commander.

This Vessel has good accommodation for first class Passengers, and will be despatched hence as above.

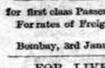
For rates of Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

FOR LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.

(To be despatched hence about 15th proximo.)



THE A 1 Screw Steam Ship ORLANDO, 1,437 gross registered tons, 300 nominal Horse Power, 1,200 effective, now on the way to this Port with a full complement of Passengers, having left London on 21st ultimo.

This fine steamer, which was launched in the beginning of last year, has lately been engaged in conveyance of the Royal Mails from Hull to Sweden under a Contract speed of twelve knots an hour, and which it is intended will be maintained on the present voyage.

The first-class Cabins are amidships, and arranged so as to ensure the greatest freedom from the motion of the vessel and the best ventilation possible. There is accommodation, of a very superior description, for 42 first and 36 second class Passengers, a plan of which can be inspected at our office. The services of a Surgeon will be engaged.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE:

1st Class to Suez	£30
Ditto Liverpool	£50
2nd Class	£30

Further particulars may be learned on application.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & Co.'s ITALIAN MAIL STEAMERS running between GENOA and BOMBAY, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, (occasionally ALEXANDRIA), PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN, and vice versa.

The next Steamer of the above Company, leaving THIS PORT, will be the newly English built s. s. INDIA, about 2,500 tons burden, Captain Donano, with superior accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers. She is expected to arrive by the 8th or 9th of next month and will probably be ready to sail on or about the 15th of February.

More precise information regarding her departure will be given on her arrival.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£6	Including Wines
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	53	36	13	
Leghorn	56	34	14	
Genoa	60	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	62	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children of above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Births may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, and further particulars apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th January 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. COLLINGWOOD are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Ship CITY OF AMOY, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to take delivery of their respective Goods; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the consigned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 10th January 1871.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value he priege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, or either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £30.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £38; 2nd class £24.
} Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Rennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

In accordance with the above, the Steam-ship NEERA, Tons 2,500, Captain Cohurn, will be despatched to Liverpool on SATURDAY, 11th February 1871.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 3rd January 1871.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE.

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE
ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from SUEZ to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the Mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Semp cement-ry Indian Mail, an Express Train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London, via Ancona, Bologna, Munich, Cologne, Ostend and Dover.

The saving in time and the shortness of the sea voyage recommend this route to passengers.

RATES OF FARE FROM SUEZ, INCLUDING TRANSIT THROUGH EGYPT.

1st Class. 2nd Class.	1st Class. 2nd Class.
To BRINDISI ...Rs. 140 Rs. 100	To ROME ...Rs. 153 Rs. 109-8
„ VENICE ...Rs. 159 Rs. 108	„ MUNICH Rs. 208 Rs. 153-8

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th January 1871.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

1 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
1 ditto Under Vests.	1 Mavil.
2 ditto Li en Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 ditto Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 ditto Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 ditto Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 ditto Colored Handkerchiefs	1 Travelling Hat.
1 ditto White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s. s. City of Oxford are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel, and requested to take delivery at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th January 1871.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF TEAK PLANKS.

On TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the Tank founder, near Messrs. Nicol & Co.'s Saw Mill, about 75 tons very superior Teak Planks, of various sizes, suitable for contractors and railway purposes. The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF FIRST AND SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLING.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the (Darrookhana) or Mazagon Bunder—

200 Tons first and second-class Squares.
100 Do. of Boards and Scantling.

N.B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Bombay, 21st January 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Now Ready,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Now Ready,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains:—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the three months, and for the same period as far back as 1862.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarns imported by each from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the two months and the same period as far back as 1862 and 1865 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription (in advance).....Rs. 10
Single Copy..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
Life of Isambard Kingdom Brunel	13 4
Morris's Earthly Paradise. Vol. 4	7 8
What I saw of the War,—Speichern, Gorge, and Gravelotte.	5 12
Erckmann-Chatrian's Great Invasion of France—1813-14 ...	2 4
Cruickshank's Comic Almanac—1835-1843	4 12
Artemus Ward's Complete Works	3 12
Gamosagammon; or Hints on Hymen	3 12
London Society. Vol.—July to December 1870	6 12
DuChaillu's My Apingi Kingdom	3 12
Chamber Dramas for Children. By Mrs. G. Macdonald ...	4 12
Young Mechanic's Book for Boys	4 12
Old Brazen Days. By Miss Frere. Cheap edn.	3 12
Tenniel's Cartoons from Punch. Second Series	13 4
Kaye's Essays of an Optimist	3 12
Holyburn Hill. By author of "A Month in the Midlands."	7 12
English Governess at the Siamese Court—Leonowens ...	7 12
Colonial Practice on Ammunition for Rifled Ordnance ...	1 8
Duncan's Metamorphoses of Insects. Illustrated	10 0
Lear's Nonsense Songs, Stories, Cookery, Botany, &c ...	4 12
Hogarth's Household Guide. Vol. 2	3 12
Country House Charades for Acting. Illustrated	3 12
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume, 1870	4 12
Story of Don Quixote for Young Folks. Illustrated ...	3 4
Peter Parley's Annual, 1871	3 12
The Fairy Book. Colored Illustrations...	3 12
Stories About. By Lady Barker	3 0
Waterton's Essays on Natural History. New edition ...	3 4
Esther West: a story by Isa Craig Knox	2 12
The Victory of the Vanquished. By author of "Schönberg-Cotta Family"	3 12
The Spanish Cruiser; a Tale of the 16th Century	4 4
Sophie Sendamore; a Tale for Boys	3 4
Madge and the Fairy Content. By Blanchard Jerrold ...	3 0
The Wonders of Acoustics. Illustrations	3 12
Peoples of the World. Illustrations	3 12
Nature. Vol. 2	6 12
Parliamentary Report on Education in India	4 4
Byron's Poetical Works. 8 Vols., in box	13 4
Our Feathered Companions. Illustrated	3 4
Foss's Biographical Dictionary of the Judges of England, 1850	13 4
Wilson and Warren's Recovery of Jerusalem	13 4
The Rivers of Paradise; and Pearl Sketches from Cannes to Genoa. By Dean of Canterbury. 12 Chromolithographs and numerous Woodcuts	26 4
Digby Wyatt's Fine Art, its History, Theory, and Practice.	6 12
Mountains and Lakes of Switzerland and Italy, with picturesque Views printed in colours	26 4
Cassell's Book of Birds. Vol. 1....	6 12
Punch's Pocket Book, 1871	1 8
L. cture and Essays. By J. R. Seeley (reputed author of "Ecce Homo")	6 12
Tilt on the Change of Life in Health and Disease.	6 12
Jordan's Treatment of Surgical Inflammations	6 12
Myers on the Diseases of the Heart among Soldiers... ...	2 8
Story of Belcher's Mutineers of the "Bounty" and their descendants	7 8
The Iliad of the East: Selections from the Ramayana ...	4 12
Iona. By the Duke of Argyll	2 4
Sabonadher's Coffee Planting in Ceylon	4 12
Emmanuel's Wonders of the Heavens. 48 Illustrations ...	3 4
Hood's Poems. Illustrated by Birket Foster. Morocco ...	37 8
Marmaduke Merry, the Midshipman	3 12
Cumming's Lake Ngami Explorer in South Africa. New Edition	3 12
After Gold, a Search for the south African Gold fields ...	4 12
Percy's Metallurgy of Lead, including Desilverization and Cupellation	18 12
Corfield's Treatment and Utilization of Sewage	4 12
Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics	5 12
Saunderson on the Law of Negligence	6 12
Kerr on Discovery	7 8
Popular Science Review. Vol. 9	7 8
Lord Brougham's Life. By Sir H. L. Bulwer. 2 vols ...	18 12
Max Müller's Chips from a German Workshop. Vol. 3...	10 0
The Scots Worthies. By John Howie	4 12
National Nursery Rhymes, set to Music and Illustrated ...	3 4
Wonderful Balloon Ascents; illustrations	3 4
Good Words. Vol. 1870	4 12
Russell's Popular Education. New edn. 6 Vols	22 8
Mille. Mathilde. By H. Kingsley	1 8
Disraeli's Lothair. Cheap edn	3 12
Do. Coningsby. Newedit on	3 12
Occasional Papers. By author of "Harvest of a quiet Eye"	4 8
The Picture Gallery of the Nations	7 12
Green's History of England. Vol. 2	7 12
The New Pilgrim's Progress. By Mark Twain	3 4
An Epic of Women. By A. O'Shaughnessy	3 4
Starlit Oak; Stories of Early English Adventure	3 8
Sarnes' Evidences of Christianity in the 19th Century ...	3
Syed Ahmed Khan's Essays on the Life of Mahomed. Vol. 1	18 12
Lewin's Wild Races of South Eastern India	19 0
Instructions in Military Engineering. Vol. 1	
Lecroix's Arts in the Middle Ages and Renaissance. Chromolithographs and 400 wood engravings	20 0
Sir C. L. Eastlake's contributions to the Literature of the Fine Arts	7 8
Grote's Greece. New edition, 12 Vols	45 0
People's History of England. New edn., 12 Vols	13 0
The Happy Nursery	2 4
Stories for Darlings. By the Sun. Illustrated	3 4
The Orville College Boys. By Mrs. H. Wood	3 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE.

UNEQUALLED SUCCESS!

DRAMA OF
"JAMSHED."

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, 21st JAN.

FOR NATIVE FAMILIES.

BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF DISSOLVING VIEWS.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 3; Unreserved, Rs. 2; Stalls, Rs. 1-8; Gallery, Re. 1; Pit, Ans. 8.

Doors open at half-past 7: Performance to commence at half-past 8.

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

MYJEE FAIR.

The Public are informed that on and after THIS DATE, and during the continuance of the MYJEE FAIR, "PIECE GOODS" of all descriptions conveyed from Bombay to Myjee will be charged at a SPECIAL REDUCED RATE of Rs. 1-8 per Maund. This Special Rate will remain in force until the 15th March next.

HENRY CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 21st January 1871.

MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Special Resolutions, passed at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held on the 4th instant, were confirmed at a Meeting of Shareholders held THIS DAY:—

Proposed by Ramjee Madhowjee, seconded by Allarakhoo Sevjee, that the following Special Resolutions, passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 4th January, instant, be and hereby are confirmed, viz.:—

1st. That Clause 100 be excluded from the Articles of Association of the Company, and the following be substituted in place thereof:—"Subject to the control and under the directions of the Board of Directors, the business of the Company shall be conducted, managed, and kept by a Secretary or Agent or Agents, and that the remuneration of such Secretary, Agent or Agents, shall not exceed Rupees Five Hundred per Mensem without the previous sanction of a General Meeting having been first had and obtained."

2nd. That Clause 101, 102, and 103 be excluded from the Articles of Association of the Company.

3rd. That Clause 104 be altered by adding thereto the word "and" between the words "Director Auditor," and by expunging therefrom the words "Solicitors and Secretaries and Treasurers."

H. MANISTY, Chairman.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 20th January 1871.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING AND GLOBE EXPRESS COMPANY.—This COMPANY undertakes to RECEIVE and LAND CARGOES at any of the Government Bunders; to BOND if required to do so; or to DELIVER GOODS to CONSIGNEES, on orders from Agents or others, authorized to grant the same.

Goods will remain in the Company's charge until claimed by the Owners, or delivered in bonded store to the Custom House. When left with the Company beyond the time allowed by the regulations, the usual Government Fees will be charged to the Owners.

It is intended to give preference, in the dry season, to ordinary cargo boats, as being better adapted than barges for the work of this port; their draught admitting of their coming alongside piers, when larger boats cannot do so.

As a general rate is not suited to all descriptions of goods, the Company is prepared to enter into arrangements for particular cargoes; and will undertake to discharge vessels within specified periods.

The facilities offered by direct steam communication, via the Suez Canal, between England and Bombay, and by rail from the latter place to Calcutta, the N. W. Provinces, and the Punjaub, will be availed of to clear and forward goods to any station in the Mofussil, or vice versa, to any port in the world. Mr. Purvis will attend to this portion of the business.

The Company guarantee that their operations shall be noted for quick despatch and moderate charges.

Orders to be addressed to

F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
For Messrs Mooljee Thackersey & Co.,
Opposite the New Bank of Bombay.

Bombay, 19th January 1871.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY CITY MISSION will be HELD in the DURBAR ROOM, TOWN HALL, on MONDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 5 P.M.

The attendance of the Public is invited.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship ULCOATS, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise it will be landed by the Captain without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

NANABHOY & SORABJEE,
Agents for Captain.

FOR SALE, a quantity of FINE STOVED CHESHIRE SALT, just landed. For particulars apply to EDWARD BATES & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, 18th January 1871.

ON COMMISSION SALE.—HORSES and CARRIAGES.—Terms per day: Charge, Hor e Rs. 1. Commission charged on Carriages 5 per cent. No Rent charged for standing. Job Horses and Carriages TO LET for any period.

BIEBS & Co, Girgaum.

A LADY, proceeding to England about the end of February, would be glad to take charge of CHILDREN going Home. Apply, stating terms, &c., to "E. A.," Post Office, Poona.

JEWELLERY.

BRACELETS.	LOCKETS.	SHIRT STUDS.
BROOCHES.	NECKLETS.	SLEEVE LINKS.
CHARMS.	PENCIL CASES.	SNUFF BOXES.
EARRINGS.	SCARF PINS.	CHAINS.
FINGER RINGS.	SCARF RINGS.	WEDDING RINGS.

AND A VARITY OF OTHER NEW GOODS,
all of the best London manufacture.
DETAILS FURNISHED, FREE, ON APPLICATION BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ELEME FIGS,
Of the fine quality approved for years past,
JUST IMPORTED OVERLAND.
Box of about 20 Lbs.,
Cash Rs. 1-8; Credit Re. 1-12.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

AERATED WATERS
OF SUPERIOR PURITY AND AGREEABLENESS,
being charged to the utmost after filtration through solid Charcoal.
AS DAILY BEVERAGES,

Soda,	Potash,	Seltzer,
Lemonade,	Gingerade,	Tonic (the original),

command an immense and increasing sale.

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Aerated,	Citr. Potash (Ph. Br.)	Lithia Potash,
Soda (Ph. Br.),	Ammonia (Ph. Br.)	Lithia Ammonia,
Potash (Ph. Br.),	Lithia (Ph. Br.),	Vichy.

are highly esteemed for their purity and accuracy,
AS PREPARED BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

FOR
LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE,
The excellent machine-made
TURKEY MILL PAPERS
Surpass all others in the characteristics of fine Note-paper.

GENTLEMEN'S

PAPERS, with the new square, or oblong, 5 quire packet.		ENVELOPES, box of 100.	
Cash.	Credit.	Cash.	Credit.
Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
2 4	2 8 { BARONIAL NOTE (8 by 5) inches); a handsome paper for use in study or house...}	sq. 1 12	2 0
		ob. 1 8	1 12
1 12	2 0 { POST OCTAVO (7 by 4½ in.); Gentlemen's "Invitation" or "Acceptance" paper ...}	sq. 1 8	1 12
		ob. 1 6	1 8
1 12	2 0 { PRINCE'S (6 by 3 in.); the last new square paper ...}	1 8	1 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

DESSERT SERVICES,
OF REAL PORCELAIN,
JUST LANDED.
Each containing

1 CENTRE PIECE; 2 PLATES;	2 HIGH COMPORTS; 4 LOW COMPORTS.	
	Cash.	Credit.
RICH ROSE Border, with Turquoise and Gold edge	Rs. 225	Rs. 250
FINE EMERALD Border, with beaded and interlaced Gold and Scarlet border...	200	230
SPLENDID INTERPOLIATED Purple Salmon, and Gold Border, with Gold edge...	270	300
SUPERB GOTHIC Azure, Scarlet, and Gold Border, with Gold edge	290	325

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARTREUSE,
THE ORIGINAL FINE CONVENT LIQUEUR.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
GOLDEN, Pints, each	3 0	3 8
„ Quarts „	5 12	6 8
„ Pints, „	3 8	4 0
„ Quarts „	6 12	7 8

FRESH SUPPLIES JUST LANDED BY
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PIPES.
CHARLES CROP and SONS,
BROSELEY WORKS, BROOKSBY WALK,
Homerton, London,
Late of Great James Street, Hoxton, London.
Established 40 Years.

C. CROP and SONS beg to call the attention of Merchants, Shippers, and Wholesale Dealers to their very great assortment of Merschaum washed and fancy coloring CLAY PIPES, in all the new registered designs, which for beauty of shape, variety of patterns, purity of clay, and number of designs are not to be equalled by any other house in the trade.

CAUTION.

C. Crop and Sons request the public to carefully examine the makers' mark on all Pipes sold in their name, as all the Pipes are warranted genuine bearing their name.

JUST OUT.—Crops' new Cantabs, new mounted University, Florence, and several other new patterns.

N.B.—Beware of Imitations.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Executive Engineer, Poona, up to the 1st February, 1871, for 7,000 cubic feet of 1st class TEAK TIMBER in squared logs. The timber is to be delivered at the Executive Engineer's Workshops in Poona during the month of February 1871.

G. J. MELLIS, Major,
Executive Engineer, Poona and Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Poona, 19th January 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE.—From 1st January 1871, INTEREST on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, will be allowed only on the MINIMUM MONTHLY BALANCES, but no interest will be allowed on Balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

By order of the Directors,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTEREST WARRANTS for the Half-year ending 31st December 1870 have THIS DAY been posted.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, 14th January 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY heretofore HELD by Mr. C. GRIFFITHS of Bombay from Mr. G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, lately trading at Bombay and Manchester under the F RM of G. TRIANDAFILLIDI, has been CANCELLED, and that all persons indebted to the said Firm, or having Goods or Assets in their possession for or on account of the said Firm, are hereby required to pay or account for the same to the undersigned, as the duly authorized Attorney of the Receiver appointed in England to wind up the affairs of the said Firm.

WALLACE & Co.,
Attornies of the Receiver.

Bombay 16th January 1871.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LANDING AND DELIVERING STORES AND MATERIALS.

TENDERS for LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the COMPANY from SHIPS in BOMBAY HARBOUR for a period of ONE YEAR, dating from the 19th April next, will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th February.

All Tenders should be sealed and properly endorsed on the Envelope.

The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRANCIS MATHEW,
Chief Resident Engineer and Acting Agent.

To the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that a QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY will be HELD in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January 1871 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, to consider—

1. Letter from the Clerk of the Peace intimating that the Controller of Municipal Accounts had furnished the Accounts of the preceding Quarter and that they are on the table.

2. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1871.

3. The nomination of Visiting Justices for the Bombay Jails for the three months ensuing.

4. The Municipal Commissioner to ask the Bench to nominate a Select Committee of Hindoo Justices to consider how the funds received or to be received into arrangements for particular cargoes; and will undertake to discharge vessels within specified periods.

5. Report of the Select Committee of the Justices appointed to value the real property of the Corporation.

6. The Municipal Commissioner to lay before the Meeting a Communication from Messrs. Stearns, Hoosat and Co., and another from Messrs. Lawrence and Co., on the subject of laying Street Railways in Bombay.

LESLIE CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Ha l, 16th January 1871.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the GEORGE III. JUTE and WOOL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Manzanilla.

UPON reading the Affidavit of NUSSERWANJEE ARDASEER WADIA, Liquidator of the above Company, sworn on the Fourteenth Day of January, instant, and upon hearing Mr. CRAWFORD, of the Firm of Messrs. Leathes and Crawford, Attorneys for the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, I do order that all persons interested in the Liquidation of the above Company do attend at the Office, at the High Court, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of January, instant, at a quarter to 11, on the hearing of the Application on behalf of the said Liquidator that the matters referred to in the Affidavit of the said Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia should be considered, and such Order made therein as to this Honourable Court seems fit.—Dated this 16th day of January 1871. L. H. BAYLEY.

N.B.—Contributories or Creditors of the above Company wishing to see the Affidavit of the Liquidator, referred to in the above Order, are requested to call at the Office of the undersigned, where a Copy of the same may be seen and any information obtained.

LEATHES and CRAWFORD,
Attornies for the Liquidator.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. R. FELL & SON, at Sholapore, on THURSDAY, the 9th February 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, by order of the Mortgagees, the following proper

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of shrs.	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. s.		
100,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	95
25,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100	do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	100½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,500
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	240
0,000	275	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360
40,000	200	all	nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	150
37,500	250	125	p.ct.	National Bank of India	110
16,000	750	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
London	At sight	1s. 10 5/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 10¾d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 7/16
Do.	30 days' sight	100¼
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99¾
Do.	30 days' sight	99¼
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	114½
Five per cent	106
Four per cent	98½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106½
Five per cent Delgnature Loan 1866-67	103
15 years' Debenture Loans	108
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	115
Do. Do. Market Rate	115

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, cash	Rs.	10-8
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-10
Carolus	,,	220
Mexican Dollars	,,	220
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	206
Bar Silver	,,	196-1
Gold Leaf	,,	15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,,	16
Australian Gold	,,	196

CALCUTTA.—16TH JANUARY 1871.

The market for Government Securities continues firm; the sales reported were at the following rates:—

4 per cents at Rs. 97-12, or 2-4 discount for cash.

5 per cents of 1855-57 at Rs. 106-7 to 106-8.

The following sales and purchases of shares were reported to-day:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 110 and 108.

Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares, Saturday and to-day, at Rs. 40, and another lot, at Rs. 44, exclusive of the dividend.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 20.

Murray, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on leave, from Kamptee.
Younghusband, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Lahore.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 20.

Coleman, Major, 8th K. O. Regiment, on leave, to England.
Clarke, Surgeon, 3rd Bo mbay Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Davis, Captain, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
McGra h Surgeon, 8th Regiment N. I., to join, to Ahmedabad.
Robinson, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, to England.
Shaw, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Hingolee.
Somers, Captain, 11th Hussa s, on leave, to Muttra.
Stewart, Captain, Corps of Guides, on furlough, to England.

The following officers will leave to-day for England:—

Murray, Lieutenant, 79th Highlanders, on leave.
Naylor, Major, Staff C rps, on furlough.
Younghusband, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—20TH JANUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	Nominal p. ton.
	Cases	£2 10s. 0d.	,, ,,
	Seeds	£2 10s. 0d.	,, ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 15s. 0d.	,, ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 12s. 6d.	,, ,,
	Myrabolans & Coir bills	£2 us. 0d.	,, ,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	,, ,,
Havre	Cotton	No ship loading	
	Coffee		
Overland	Steamers	£3 10s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Cotton	Rs. 10 per bale.	
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale	
Calcutta	Rail	Rs. 2 0 9 to 3 0 0 per ton	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 16 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		5 sannas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Ottawa	Robinson	Mauritius, Dec. 7.
	Florence	Luxton	Mauritius, Dec. 10.
	Burmah (s)	McKiroy	Calcutta Dec. 27.
	Westminster	Grose	Liverpool, Sept. 4.
	Nelson (s)	Rands	London, Oct. 1.
	Woolloomooloo	Anderson	London, Sept. 3.
	Sandringham	Hamilton	Liverpool, Sept. 9.
	Mauritius (s)	Curry	Hongkong, Dec. 27.
	Poona	Haselwood	Suez, Jan. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Evening Star	Nacoda	Aden and Jedda.
	Houri	Steph don	Rangoon.
	Iris (s)	Mc ervey	Trieste.
	Blythwood	Miller	Liverpool.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Ship Duke of Edinburgh, to Liverpool.
Ship Davina, to Tuticorin and China.
Ship Futtay Sallam, to Calcutta.
Brig Elizabeth Henderson, to Falmouth.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
17 Jumna ..... Lsing ..... Negapatam, Dec. 23.
Dharwar ..... Freebody .....

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1246 Bennington, Sherman—Farnham & Co.
Daphne, Cross—Stenhouse & Co.
1078 Duke of Edinburgh, Balmanno—G. F. Pim & Co.
Khimjee Oodowjee, Sewell—E. Bates & Co.
1299 Mabel, Wright—E. Bates & Co.
1337 Maritana, Macdonald—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1273 Sir Walter Scott, Shaw—Lawrence & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

808 George Kendall, Kerr—M. Nusserwanjee.
607 Mars, Platts.
730 Mindora, Ralsbeck—W. Nicol & Co.
600 Niord, Hamre—The Captain.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

256 Elizabeth Henderson, Gibbs.

FOR COCHIN AND COLOMBO.

994 City of Amoy, Murdoch.

FOR COLOMBO.

431 Brinkburn Priory, Jack.
477 Trevanion, Stevens.

NOT FIXED.

WOODEN SHIPS.

1338 [illegible] Beaver—Forbes & Co.
1378 [illegible] Jones, Stenhouse & Co.
[illegible] Barks—Forbes & Co.
[illegible] Dickson—Forbes & Co. (going into Dock.)
[illegible] Rover.
1187 Rescue, Messervey.
1166 Sandringham, Hamilton—W. Nicol & Co.
1133 Tim Whiffler, Cottler—Volkart Brothers.
1434 Westminster, Grose—Finlay, Muir & Co.

IRON SHIPS.

436 Florence, Luxton.
1248 Nelson, Rands—W. Nicol & Co.
1200 Java, Miller—Finlay, Clark & Co.
671 Ulcoats, Jones.

FOREIGN SHIP.

378 August Frederick, Brown.

STEAMERS.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

2202 Sumatra (s), Fraser—Mails 21st January.
1874 Baroda (s), Hall—Mails 28th January.
1942 Malta (s), Barlow—Mails 4th February.

FOR HONGKONG.

1538 Emeu (s), Perrins—P. & O. Co.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

1015 Collingwood (s), Hutchinson—W. Nicol & Co.
1090 Milbanke (s), Smith—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

816 Ismael. For Galle.
363 Prince of Wales. Not Fixed.

COUNTRY TRADING STEAMERS.

697 Burmah (s).
718 Ethiopia (s). For Aden.
1304 Ganga (s), Child. For Jeddah.
581 Martaban (s). For Korrachee.
604 Tilly (s), Hanna—Chunder Ramjee. Not Fixed.

BOMBAY MARINE.

Dagmar (s).
East Gambling (s), Tolputt.
Lord Elphinstone (s).
Hugh Rose (s).
Sir John Lawrence (-), Farrow.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, Limited.

Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000, divided into 20,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each. First Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each = Rs. 50,00,000 paid up. Reserved Issue 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which Rs. 100 per share have been paid.

DIRECTORS.

A. J. Macdonald, Esq., (of Sir Charles Forbes & Co.)
Captain G. F. Henry.
R. Valentine Reid, Esq., (of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.)
Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.
Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, Esq.
Kessowjee Naik, Esq.
E. D. Sassoon, Esq.

SIXTH REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit to the proprietors the audited accounts for the half year ended 31st December last.

The period was marked by extreme depression. The War raging on the Continent of Europe seriously affected the value of cotton, and thus inflicted a heavy loss on shippers. There was little enquiry for money, and the conduct of business was attended with unusual risk. The trade of the port was passing through a severe trial, from which it still suffers.

Branches have recently been opened at Coompta and Dhollera without result hitherto as might have been anticipated in such a season, but the Directors considered it desirable to occupy the ground, and they are satisfied that the result will be eventually satisfactory.

The balance sheet, including the sum brought from last half year, shows a net profit of Rs. 1,70,126-2-11, and out of this amount the Directors, in accordance with the Articles of Association, have declared an ad int rim dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

This will absorb Rs. 1,50,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,126-2-11 to be carried forward.

Bad debts to the extent of Rs. 4,52'-6-0 have been made during the half year, and have been written off.

The Directors are still without any information from the Government of India regarding the Bank's Charter.

Th' Ta surie at Ahmedabad, Broach, Dharwar, Kurrachee and Poona have been made over to t e Bank.

The office s of the Bank have started a Guarantee Fund with the sanction and approval of the Directors, who at the next General Meeting will submit resolutions for adoption by the shareholders in recognition and furtherance of the scheme. The principles on which it is based have been tested by an Actuary, and the Directors believe the Fund wi l prove at once a relief to the officers an an advantage to the Bank.

The Report of the Auditors is annexed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 18th January 1871.

AUDITORS' REPORT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1870.

TO THE DIRECTORS, NEW BANK OF BOMAY, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN, The following is the result of our audit of the Books and Accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 31st December 1870:—

1. We have compared the General Ledger balances with those in the Balance Sheet, and we have found them to agree. We have examined the Share Registers, and the various books and documents available for checking the balances in the General Ledger, and have found them in order.

2. We have examined the Securities deposited with the Bank for safe custody, and have fou d them to correspond with the Securities Ledgers kept at the Bank. These Securities (not being held against advances) do not appear in the published accounts, but as the Bank is responsible for them, we have carefully gone through them.

3. We have examined the Securities held by the Bank for fixed loans and cash credits. These consist of Government Paper, Bullion, Goods and Shipping Documents, and they are, in our opinion, sufficient to protect the Bank from loss.

4. We have also compared the Bills discounted and purchased at the Head Office with the account of them contained in the Ledger, and have found them to correspond. So far as we can judge (though it may be questioned if such an assertion is called for from Auditors) the Bills are likely to be fully realized.

5. A statement of Overdrafts has been submitted to us; they are amply secured.

6. We have examined the Government Securities and Sp cie owned by the Bank, and find them to be of the value stated in the Balance Sheet.

7. We have counted the Cash and Currency Notes at the Head Office, and they agree wi h the b lance as shown by the Ledger. The Cash and Bullion, as well as the Bills, Cash Credits and Fix d Loans, &c. at the Branches, are vouched for by the re-spe ive Agents, and their statements are correctly embodied in the Balance Sheet.

8. The Balance Sheet prepared for publi ation is correct, and the Profit and Loss Abstract shows the actual result of the half-year's oper tions.

We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servants,
G. MANSON,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN, } Auditors.

Bombay, 18th January 1871.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS ON 31st DECEMBER 1870.

Dr.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
To Capital—				
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each paid up	50,00,000	0 0		
10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, on which Rs. 100 per share have been paid up	10,00,000	0 0		
			60,00,000	0 0
Reserve Fund			4,15,000	0 0
Current Deposits at Head Office and Branches			2,04,89,183	11 6
Fixed do. do.			18,20,187	7 3
Government do, Treasury General Balance			51,69,085	7 11
Do. Branches			25,35,980	15 7
Bank Post Bills outstanding			13,22,423	6 11
Other Liabilities			1,75,512	4 1
Balance of Profits and Loss account			1,70,126	2 11
			Rs. 3,85,10,499	8 2

Cr.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
By Fixed Loans on Government Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals			5,47,648	1 10
Cash Credit on do. do.			14,00,6 6	14 10
Overdrafts			11,029	15 4
Bills discounted & purchased			51,45,753	3 5
Balances with Correspondents			11,71,238	11 8
Freehold premises situated in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, and Furniture therein at cost price	Rs. 4,50,000			
Do. do. at Commercial Buildings at cost price	5,854			
Do. do Ahmedabad	7,885			
	4,63,739	0 0		
Less written off	40,000	0 0		
	4,23,739	0 0		
Furniture at the different branches at cost price	19,887	14 9		
			4,43,626	14 9
Stamps			6,069	7 6
Stationery value on hand			2,252	14 9
Government Securities			9,00,923	5 7
Adjusting account, being interest due the Bank to date on Fixed Loans, Cash Credits and on Government Securities, also amount due by Government for conducting Public Debt Office, Treasury and Savings Bank, less rebate of Interest and discount			27,619	1 4
Cash and Currency Notes and Bullion at Head Office and Branches			2,88,44,727	13 11
			Rs. 3 85,10,499	8 2

ABSTRACT OF PROFIT AND LOSS ON 31st DEC. 1870.

Dr.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
To Salaries at Head Office	79,004	11 5		
Auditors' Fees	2,000	0 0		
Directors' Fees	7,995	0 0		
Rent Taxes and Insurance	4,831	1 11		
Miscellaneous Charges	8 510	6 6		
			1,02,741	3 10
Salaries at Branches	49,019	9 8		
Other Charges at Branches	11,829	11 9		
			60,849	5 5
Brokerage account			7,608	12 5
Interest paid at Head Office and Branches			36,225	9 5
Amount of Stationery used			3,545	0 0
Amount to Credit of Past Due Bills account			4,526	6 0
Net Profit to 31st Dec. 1870			1,40,707	15 1
			Rs. 3,56,204	4 2

Cr.	Rs.	a. p.
By Interest received at Head Office and Branches	64,750	6 6
Exchange ditto ditto	1,37,831	4 4
Commission ditto ditto	43,883	3 2
Discount ditto ditto	14,371	13 11
Interest and Profit on Government Securities	86,992	8 9
Profit on Bullion Operations	8,519	15 6
	Rs. 3,56,204	4 2

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM 1st JULY TO 31st DECEMBER 1870.

Dr.	Rs.	a. p.
To Dividend for Half Year ended 30th June 1870	1,50,000	0 0
Amount carried to credit of Reserve account	1,22,084	1 4
,, applied in reduction of Premises account	20 000	0 0
Balance at credit of this account	1,70,126	2 11
	Rs. 4,92,190	4 3

Cr.	Rs.	a. p.
By Balance of this account on 1st July 1870	3,51,482	5 2
Net Profit for Half year ending 30th Dec. 1870	1,40,707	15 1
	Rs. 4,92,190	4 3

A. J. MACDONALD,
G. F. HENRY,
R. VALENTINE REID,
KESSOWJEE NAIK,
AHMEDBHOY HUBIBHOY,
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT,
E. D. SASSOON,
Directors.

G. MANSON,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN, } Auditors.

E. & O. E.
Bombay, 15th January 1871.

M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.
ROBERT CLARK, Chief Accountant.

POSTAL NOTICES.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2, pie 8.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—annas 2; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 3, pie 4; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, pie 8

For places served through the United Kingdom.

Each Letter—8 pie per ½ ounce less than the published rate for a Letter sent via Marseilles.
Each Newspaper—8 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a Newspaper sent via Marseilles.
Each packet of Books or Patterns—3 pie per 4 ounces more than the published rate for a packet sent via Marseilles.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is compulsory, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route, and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton

CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of China and Australian Mail Steamers from Bombay during the year 1871:—

CHINA MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 9 A.M.		At 9 A.M.	
Thursday ... February	2	Wednesday ... August	2
Do ... do	16	Do ... do	16
Do ... March	2	Do ... do	30
Do ... do	16	Do ... September	13
Do ... do	30	Do ... do	27
Do ... April	13	Thursday ... October	12
Do ... do	27	Do ... do	26
Wednesday ... May	10	Do ... November	9
Do ... do	24	Do ... do	23
Do ... June	7	Do ... December	7
Do ... do	21	Do ... do	21
Do ... July	5	Do ... Jan. 1872	4
Do ... do	19	Do ... do	18

AUSTRALIAN MAILS LEAVE BOMBAY ON

At 9 A.M.		At 9 A.M.	
Thursday ... February	16	Wednesday ... August	30
Do ... March	16	Do ... September	27
Do ... April	13	Thursday ... October	26
Wednesday ... May	10	Do ... November	23
Do ... June	7	Do ... December	21
Do ... July	5	Do ... Jan. 1872	18
Do ... August	2		

In accordance with the above, packets for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer, will be closed on Thursday, the 5th January 1871, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M.

Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

REVISED TABLE of the hours for closing the Inland Mails on and after the 1st December 187°, and until further notice.

MAILS.	Latest hours for posting. At General Post Office. Ordinary Letters & Papers.	After Packet Letters.	At Branch Post Offices.
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munnar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8-30 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	8 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.		5 P.M. of previous day.
For the Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	9 A.M.	10 A.M.	8 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	12 NOON.	1 P.M.	11-30 A.M.
For ditto on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	3-30 A.M.	4-30 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Ratnagherry	6 A.M.		5 P.M of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all Mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SPRY—January 14th, at Ahmednuggar, the wife of Arthur Hume Spry, Esq., C. S., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FAULKNER—WATLING January 14th, at Poona, by the Rev. G. A. F. Watson, M.A., Alexander Faulkner, Esq., to Eliza, daughter of the late Thomas Fairchild Watling, Esq., of Leominster, Herefordshire.

BENGAL.

CHADBURN—January 8th, at Chinsurah, the wife of C. F. Chadburn, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MILLER—SHARKIES—January 7th, at the Baptist Chapel, Cut a k, by Rev. M. Buckley, James G ant Miller, to Miss J ne Ewart Sharkies, the only daughter of the late Mr. M. J. Sharkies.

BONNAUD—COLES—January 7th, at the Mission Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. E. C. Stear, Walter Bonnaud, to Mary Jane, third daughter of A. G. Coles, Esq.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS—January 16th, at Calcutta, Cuthbert C. Williams, Esq., late Manager of the Dulcherra Tea Company, Cachar.

MADRAS.

BORTHWICK—January 15th, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Francis Borthwick, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

TYRRELL—HALLIDAY—January 14th, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev. W. Welsh, Captain F. H. Tyrrell, 3rd Regiment H. L. I., to Mary, daughter of Colonel J. G. Halliday, Madras Infantry.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871.

WE are now close on to the end of January, and although Paris has not been taken, the military and political position of the Germans is stronger than ever. An army, sufficiently powerful to repel every sortie, encircles Paris, subjects the forts to a severe fire, and a small part of the city on the left bank to a bombardment. The lines of investment are more closely drawn, and any force issuing beyond the forts reels back under the fire of artillery. It has long been obvious to close observers, especially since the occupation of Mount Avron by the Germans, that, unless the French could make use of their redoubt at Villejuif, as a sally port, they had no chance of effecting any rupture in the lines of the besiegers. They have not, apparently, tried to break out from Villejuif, whence, it may be inferred, that the counter-acting works in front of that position are adequate to prevent them. On the contrary they have made their points in the plain of St. Denis, out of reach of Mount Avron, and against the strongly defended heights of Clamart and Meudon. And they have made them in vain. From Valerien no sortie has been attempted for many weeks, nor is the ground, on that side, as we have pointed out before, suitable for sorties. It may be fairly inferred, therefore, that Paris has nothing left but to endure, and that, so far as Paris is concerned, the question is still, as it has been for months, a question of food supplies. That question will determine the length of the siege, unless an army of relief can raise it.

But what reasonable hope is there that an army of relief will accomplish that aim? We see none. The army of the West, under Chanzy and Gambetta, has been driven off into Brittany. The German lines extend from the Seine below Paris to Le Mans and thence to Orleans, so that the principal relieving army has been cut off from railway communication with Cherbourg, probably with Bordeaux, and thrust away further than ever from the capital. It has lost in men, guns, and *moral*; but no doubt the persevering Chanzy will try to bring it forward once more. The army of the North has been defeated many times, but Faideherbe, equally persevering, is again a-foot, and said to be at Albert on the Northern Railway. The lines of the Germans run from Mezières and Rocroi by La Fere and Peronne, and thence by Amiens and the Oise to the Seine. Northward of that in Picardy, General Faideherbe is free to march and counter-march. It was not difficult for him to get as far as Albert, for he could move by Arras and Doullens beyond reach and observation. His difficulties began when he crossed the Somme, and it was not likely that he would water his horses in the Oise. So that no help could come from the North. From the Loire Canal about Montargis to the Upper Marne there has long been a tempting breadth of space through which flying columns might have assailed the German communications. They appear to have made only two attacks—Ricciotti's clever point on Chatillon sur Seine, and General Roy's failure at Montereau. The Germans have been quite secure between the Seine and the Oise. Further eastward they have been forced to give ground. Langres, affording a *point d'appui* for Mobiles and Francs-tireurs, molested von Werder at Dijon, and when Bourbaki, marching from Nevers joined Garibaldi in the Côte d'Or, von Werder prudenly fell back upon Vesoul as a central watch tower. Then followed the attempt of Bourbaki to raise the siege of Belfort by marching up the Doubs Valley; and next came von Werder's counter-move across the Ognon upon Vilersexel, and thence by the Montbeliard and Hericourt roads into a position covering Belfort and barring further progress up the Doubs. The Germans say that they repulsed the columns of Bourbaki at Arcey and Sainte Marie, and report the march of reinforcements from La Marche in the Vosges. If these reinforcements were strong enough they could act from Vesoul on Bourbaki's communications; but probably, seeing that he has so formidable a support as Besangon, they would move by Lure and Luxeil on Hericourt or Belfort. Here only, in this rugged corner of France, was there even the semblance of danger to the general position of the Germans, and danger here was not very great, since Belfort is not far from the Rhine, whence reinforcements could easily reach them. Where then are the grounds for supposing that the French are in a better position or are likely to be within a reasonable lapse of time? Their lines of communication are now far within the range of their outposts; they hold eighteen fortresses, two of the first class, between the Rhine and the Seine; their convoys have never been interrupted for an hour; they have met with only one defeat, at Coulmiers, since the war began; westward and southward of Paris they have twice assumed the offensive successfully, each time pushing the French further and further away. Nor is there a single sign of a collapse or weakening of any part, from the Vosges to the Sarthe, from the Somme to the Saone. Paris, at present, governs the duration of the war, and when Paris falls we shall see how far the provinces will be able to prolong a desperate resistance.

THE tendency on the part of the natives to impute the failure of so many candidates to pass the Matriculation examination to anything and everything, save the defects in the candidates themselves, is natural, perhaps inevitable. The wonder, however, is, not that so many candidates are plucked, and plucked deservedly, but that gentlemen can be found who will undertake the thankless task of acting as examiners. Do what they will they are certain to be abused by those who fail, and, if many fail, by those who are irritated because their grand educational system does not work. Everyone knows that there are accomplished native scholars and promising students, but these are men who, having natural abilities, have cultivated them with integrity and industry. They deserve and they obtain honour and distinction. But many candidates, with large ambitions, and poor brains and poorer powers of working, present themselves, and when they are plucked for ignorance they and their friends fly at the examiners, and at a system not warranted to make silk purses out of sows' ears. It is absurd to suppose that large numbers, absolutely unfit, will not go up. In an open competition there is sure to be a large field, and at the end a large "ruck." We do not say that the examiners were not to blame, but we do say the presumption is that they were not. A committee of inquiry has been suggested by an intelligent and public-spirited native gentleman, and perhaps it might be as well that the examiners should, once for all, let us know the sort of students in whose behalf the sympathies of the public are besought. At any rate there would be some "very pretty reading" for the dull days of the monsoon. Of course those who wish to coddle the native students will be horrified at the suggestion; but we are not at all sure that the ends of real education would not be served by printing a few sets of questions and answers.

M. JULES FAVRE has done a very clever thing in accepting the invitation of Lord Granville to the Conference and in declining to quit Paris until he is of opinion that the position of the city will permit him to go—meaning, we suppose, until it is relieved or forced to surrender. He thus evades the risk of taking sides, and of offending one party, or of being neutral and offending both; and at the same time he preserves the position and dignity of France as a Power having a recognized right to sit in the Councils of Europe. Moreover, being absent, he retains the privilegs of objecting to what may be done, and of directing his policy hereafter in the way that will be most useful to France in her future contests with Germany. When a statesman of the old school wished to avoid the necessity of giving a decision, he wrapped his legs in flannel, went to bed, and had a convenient fit of the gout. M. Jules Favre finds a terrible siege ready to his hand, and he avails himself of it as an excellent reason for staying at home. The voice is the voice of Favre, but the policy, we should say, is the policy of Thiers.

IT was only to be expected that the advocates of a Disjunctive Railway system should shirk the military argument; and put forward the claptrap cry—"Ten Thousand miles against Five Thousand"—a cry that might have been invented by Taper or Tadpole, or better still by Barnum. "Common Sense," writing to a contemporary, says that we are so far absorbed in the contemplation of the war that we cannot look at the question of communications save from a military point of view. This critical observation would be pointed if there were any connexion between our opposition to Disjunctive Railways and the war in France. As there is none, the remark has no value. We might as well say that "Common Sense" and others were so absorbed in the hunt after fat concessions and contracts and lucrative places, that they are unable to appreciate the question from a military point of view. We have taken up the military argument, not only because it is a vital one, but because while we have a claim to take that line, we have no claim, and set up none, to argue on the engineering question. Moreover, those whose duty it was to consider and discuss the military bearings of the proposed Disjunctive system, those who are the chiefs of a military empire, have neglected their duty and slurred over the subject. It was not unfitting, when the safety of the State was at stake, that some one should say a word for the British Empire in the East, and should remind forgetful rulers of the conditions under which we hold sway in this part of the world. A Disjunctive Railway system, compared with a system on an uniform gauge, will worsen those conditions, and increase very considerably the chances of error in a time of trial; and the Government of India, when it has broken up the system, will have done so with its eyes open to the extra peril it will have thus prepared. "Common Sense" says that "a single regiment cannot be carried any considerable distance without extensive preparations being made beforehand," and therefore he urges the Government to double, at the least, the amount of preparation, and, as will be found on trial, to quadruple the chances of error arising from the complicated nature of the problem. Sage advice! Why, he says, should the convenience and welfare of the people and the trade of the country be set aside for a remote contingency—an argument that, if valid, would warrant the disbanding of the army at once. War is, let us hope, remote, certainly contingent, uncertain, and, according to the new school, it is the height of folly to provide against an immense danger, *when* it happens to be uncertain, contingent, remote! Why, then, maintain an army or a fleet? Many of those who are so eager for a disjunctive system treat probabilities and possibilities with profound disdain, doubtless on the calculation that the evil will not come in their time. Some err from sheer ignorance and a constitutional incapacity to understand the subject, like the writer who thought it probable that Garibaldi might have got into the heart of the German position and disported himself on the railways thereof! No wonder they fail to see the folly of interpolating a lot of defiles in the Trunk Railway system of India.

IN Kattywar there was neither rain nor storm on Sunday or the following day. The weather was just as usual.

COLONEL MALLESON and the three young Mysore princes sailed on Monday afternoon from Garden Reach, Calcutta, in the P. and O. s. s. Mongolia for Madras.

A *cause célebre*, in the shape of a trial for dacoity of twenty men, is now before the Session Judge of Tanna, at Nassick. The prisoners were promptly arrested by Captain Wilson's police, and are now under trial on the evidence of an approver and other witnesses.

IN the "Courier de Saigon" of the 20th November, there is a Government notification announcing that hereafter La Rue Imperiale shall be called La Rue Nationale; La Rue de l'Imperatrice shall be la Rue de MacMahon; La Rue Isabella II., Rue d'Espagne; and Le Quai Napoleon, Quai du Commerce.

"THE Government of Bombay has," says the "Indian Daily News," "recommended to the Supreme Government that the new rules for the grant of special allowance to officers of the Public Works Department, serving in exceptional localities, may be made applicable to Aden, Perim, and Canara."

A MADRAS paper informs us that Captain Aikman, a "well known retired officer who has been for some years doing a good work among people of the city, principally among the Mussulman population of Triplicane, is about to return to his native land. He will deliver his last lecture next Sunday."

THE Secretary of State is said to have sanctioned the appointment of a Superintendent of Traffic in the Telegraph Department, on a salary of Rs. 1,050 a month, rising to a maximum of Rs. 1,500, experimentally, but to have objected to the source from which the cost was proposed to be met, should the appointment be made permanent.

THE "Indian Mirror" reports "another painful conversion case" at Agra:—

"The renegade in this instance is a married lady, and the zealous missionary engaged in the cause, as before in a similar occurrence, a governess entrusted by the husband to look over the interests, spiritual and temporal, of his spouse. The case is said to have created a great amount of sensation in the locality, and a part of of it, we believe, was aggravated by the sudden disappearance of the husband, who, we are told, was unable to sustain the shock of the disaster. We have not heard the missionary version of the affair."

THE following business was to be brought forward at yesterday's meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council:—

1. The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple to move that the report of the select committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to the Government Paper Currency, be taken into consideration.
2. Also to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.
3. The Hon'ble Mr. Stephen to present the final report of the select committee on the Bill to consolidate the laws relating to Coroners.
4. The Hon'ble Mr. Cockerell to present the report of the select committee on the Bill to consolidate the law relating to prisoners committed by a Court.

A MEETING of the Calcutta Committee of the "Captain Relief" and the "Sick and Wounded Relief" Funds was held on Monday, when the Hon. J. R. Bullen Smith, chairman, announced the receipt of Rs. 9,919 and Rs. 18,971-1-7 in aid of the two funds respectively. On Colonel Thuilier's recommendation, it was resolved that a special appeal be

£15,287,820 in November 1869, and £14,143,493 in the corresponding month of 1868. The total for the eleven months was £182,562,925 to £174,450,252, and £164,824,654, in 1870, 1869, and 1868 respectively. Cotton yarn and manufactures are again among the articles that shew an increase, the quality of the former exported in Novemberbeing 16,351,595 lbs. against 14,421,469 lbs. in the same month of 1869; while the number of yards of piece goods—plain, printed or [illegible] 280,700,749, against 245,267,893 [illegible]me month of 1869. The proportions [illegible] Bombay were—yarn, 526,200 lbs., [illegible] 714,844 in November 1870, 1869, [illegible]ctively; piece goods, 15,895,914 yards, and 26,171,064 yards in [illegible], 1869, and 1868 respectively. [illegible]otton in November was 682,649 [illegible]2,901 cwts. in the corresponding [illegible]year, the amount from British [illegible]063 cwts. against 501,187 cwts. [illegible]alue of our entire exports to [illegible]inde in the first *ten* months of [illegible],787,151 against £4,408,624 in [illegible]g period of 1869. To the whole [illegible]value was £16,526,837 against [illegible]he same period of last year.

[illegible] the last occasion on which these [illegible] will be issued under the old familiar [illegible] arrangement recommended by a [illegible]which examined into the matter, [illegible]d by the Lords of the Treasury, [illegible]force next month. Henceforth the [illegible] be issued on the 7th of each month, [illegible] contain full particulars of our trade for the previous month, not in such minute detail, but probably more accurate than has hitherto been given. Your readers may remember a discussion which took place in the House of Commons last summer on a motion by Mr. Graves, one of the Liverpool members, who complained of the long delay in issuing these returns and of their inaccuracy on certain points. The new arrangement is the result of that discussion.

Some of the statistics made up by commercial firms are now beginning to appear in annual circulars. Messrs. Southey Balme & Co.'s wool circular for the year has been sent to me in anticipation of issue, and from it I take the following particulars as to East India wool. They state that the import of low wool shews an extraordinary decrease as compared with the previous twelve months—the deficiency in Liverpool alone being estimated at no less than 47,000 bales. Notwithstanding this falling off, the demand was barely sufficient to maintain the quotations current in January, and though during the last two months the orders for military purposes have given some stimulus to the consumption of certain kinds, the quotations, with these exceptions, shew little material change as against those current during the earlier months of 1870. They attribute this remarkable difference in the position of so important a branch of the wool growing to a tendency of demand for classes of goods that are principally made from the finer growths of wool. The total quantity of East India wool offered by auction in 1870 was 47,931 bales against 65,672 bales in 1869. The import of East Indian and Persian wool into Liverpool in 1870 up to 20th December was 37,562 bales against 54,562 bales in the whole of 1869. The stock is now lighter than it has been for years.

It is announced to-day, that Mr. George Ure Adam retires from the post of manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, which he has ably filled since the commencement of its business, and is succeeded by the sub-manager Mr. Gwyther. Impaired health is the reason assigned.

The failures of the week have not been either numerous nor important. The principal are —the Millbrook Flax Spinning Company near Belfast, and Jacob Orr, also a flax spinner in that town; John Brennand, manufacturer, Burley; Marcus Behr, Manchester; S. and W. Bestwick, Salford; Louis Rantmann, trading as Rantmann and Co., Gutter Lane, London, and also at Paris, foreign warehousemen—liabilities £30,000, assets £12,000; and several in the United States.

Sir Daniel A. Lange in a letter to the *Daily Telegraph* states that the receipts of the Suez Canal continue to average £20,000 a month. He adds that M. de Lesseps and the *personnel* of the Canal Company have unfortunately allowed themselves to be shut up in Paris, but letters have been received from him to date 19th December.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Overland Mail* Dec 30.)

Intelligence has been received from Madrid of an attempt to assassinate Marshal Prim. He was shot when on the way to the Cortes with eight balls lodged in his shoulder; seven have been extracted, and a finger amputated.

Mont Avron, a French fort east of Paris, has been taken; whether this is preparatory to a general attack on the defences of Paris is not known.

Tours was cannonaded by the Germans on December 21, but the attack ceased on the hoisting of a flag of truce.

The French General Faidherbe's army, 60,000 strong, was defeated on December 23, near Amiens, with heavy losses; 1,000 prisoners were taken by the Germans. General Manteuffel has pursued the French to Albert.

The sinking of six English colliers by the Germans at Duclair on the Seine has raised an international question.

Parisian letters described the populace as patient and resolute under the severest deprivation.

It is rumoured that as a last resort General Trochu will occupy Mont Valérien with a large force, and render the capture of the fort necessary before the capitulation of Paris.

M. Arnaud, commandant of the National Guard at Lyons, has been executed by lynch law upon the receipt of a report that two battalions of the Lyons National Guard had been destroyed at Nuits.

All the Italian generals, including General Canzio and Menotti Garibaldi, have resigned the French army.

A strong expression of opinion by the inhabitants of Luxemburg in favour of the Duchy remaining a neutral State is recorded.

The Mont Cenis Tunnel is completed.

Skating is the great pastime this Christmas in the British Isles. We have severe and continuous frost and heavy snow storms.

Mr. Otway has resigned the office of Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office, and is succeeded by Lord Enfield.

We understand that Mr. Wade has been instructed to take no further action in regard to the surrender of Formosa.

Great activity is reported at Woolwich Arsenal, works going forward night and day. The Government have ordered the manufacture of 1,500 torpedoes.

The fracture of a wheel of a train on the Great Northern Railway, it is assumed through the frost, produced a serious accident near Hatfield. Eight persons were killed.

Amongst the deaths recorded this week are:—Count de Salis; Sir T. Clifford-Constable; Mr. Kirk, M.P.; Mr. G. Wilson; Mr. T. Brewer; Admiral J. Wilson; Major-Gen. Lowth, C. B.; Col. F. P. Nott; Major R. C. Cuyler; Lieut-Col. T. W. O. McNiven; and Dr. J. Swiney.

GERMAN VALOUR.

Here is a story of valour related in a Genoese letter of the 24th:—

In the 1st Battalion of the Queen Elizabeth's there is a boy lieutenant, with a swarthy face and bright black eyes, whose name is von Schramm. He cannot be more than seventeen; were he an English lad he would be at Eton. A German lad, he has done with the schools, passed his examinations, got his commission, won the iron cross, and is the adjutant of his battalion. When Major von Altrock (Le Bourget, if it has made bullet holes in his mantle, has brought him, too, a step in rank)—when Major von Altrock led his battalion into Le Bourget, on the 20th, little von Schramm was left behind sick in Aulnay. The guns of the 21st knocked the sickness out of him; his regiment was fighting, and he not there. He jumped on his horse, crossed the inundation at Le Blanc Mesnil, and rode into Le Bourget athwart the artillery fire from Drancy. The Queen Elizabeth's, however, were already all but driven out, and he striking the village street half way up found himself in the crowd of the Frenchmen. To leap from his horse and dash into a house was the work of an instant—if he could get out at the back door he might yet escape. But there was no back door—the pursuers were hot on his heels, and von Schramm was a prisoner. His captors asked him for his parole, but he refused to give it, and they proceeded to conduct him towards St. Denis—a convoy of two officers and two men. In going through the park of Le Bourget, a beautiful spot in which there is a lake and many *bosquets*, the musketry fire from the retreating guardsmen came very close and fast. The officer who carried von Schramm's sword was shot, and fell. Von Schramm made a dash at his own sword, got his hand inside the hilt, took down the other officer, took to the water like a duck, dogged the bullets of the soldiers as he swam across, and finally joined his regiment after all—rather damp it is true, as a man will be who takes to swimming with his clothes on, but extremely jolly.

GERMAN OCCUPATION OF MONT AVRON.

Royal Headquarters, Versailles, Dec. 29, 11.10 P.M.—Mont Avron has been occupied by the 12th Army Corps after a bombardment of one day. The French troops left behind them many gun carriages, rifles, and dead soldiers.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

Le Havre, Dec. 29.—General Pelitingeas arrived here to-day from Bordeaux to assume the command of the troops. He was enthusiastically received by the whole population, and in the speech he delivered he promised to conquer or die.

Cambrai, Dec. 28.—The Prussian army is advancing towards the North; their scouts have appeared at various villages in this neighbourhood.

This morning, about nine o'clock, twenty Uhlans arrived at Masnieres from Fins, where they had passed the night. Two of them ascended a height to see if they could discover anything from the side of Cambrai. During that time the others cut the telegraph wires. They afterwards remounted their horses and left in the direction of Bonvais.

The Prussians have entered Bapaume and are occupying several villages in the neighbourhood, among others Beugnies and Fremicourt, where they are said to be in cantonments to the number of about 500.

SEIZURE OF ENGLISH COLLIERS BY THE PRUSSIANS.

A correspondent of the *Times* at Rouen, writing on the 26th Dec., says—

"An incident much to be regretted, but scarcely to have been avoided, of which some account will probably have reached you by telegraph, occurred a few days ago on the Seine. The French have numerous gunboats on the river, with which, starting from Havre or from Quillebœuf, where the Seine begins to broaden towards the sea, they make reconnaissances as far as possible in the direction of Rouen. On the 21st one of the gunboats had advanced to within a short distance of Duclair, where, on the right bank of the river, the Prussians are established in some force. Duclair is a little port or landing-place about half-way between Quillebœuf and Rouen, and the Prussians had already begun to block the passage at that point when the approach of the hostile craft was announced. Fortunately, or unfortunately, five English colliers unladen and carrying nothing but ballast, were at hand. They were just what was wanted to complete the naval barricade, and the Prussians, using them for that purpose, sank them. The owners will lose nothing, since the Prussians have given a bond of indemnity; but the thirty odd seamen who manned the vessels, and who were forwarded yesterday to the care of Mr. Lesfortin Her Majesty's Vice-Consul at Dieppe, are certainly to be pitied. It is to be hoped, however, that that indemnity payable by the Prussians will be sufficiently large to cover the loss of wages these poor fellows must otherwise suffer."

THE STATE OF PARIS.

The "Besieged Resident" of the *Daily News* in Paris, in order to form an opinion as to the condition of the poorer classes, went into some of the back alums in the neighbourhood of the Boulevard de Clichy. His report is as follows:—

'The distress is terrible. Women and children, half starved, were seated at their doorsteps, with hardly cloths to cover them decently. They said that, as they had neither firewood nor coke, they were warmer out of doors than indoors. Many of the National Guards, instead of bringing their money home to their families, spend it in drink; and there are many families, composed entirely of women and children, who, in this land of bureaucracy, are apparently left to starve while it is decided to what category they belong. The Citizen Moltu, the ultra-Democratic mayor, announced that in his arrondissement all left-handed marriages are to be regarded as valid, and the left-handed spouses of the National Guards are to receive the allowance which is granted to the legitimate wives of these warriors. But a new difficulty has arisen. Left-handed polygamy prevails to a great extent among the Citizen Moltu's admirers. Is a lady who has five husbands entitled to five rations, and is a lady who only owns the fifty of a National Guard to have only one-fifty of a ration? These are questions which the Citizen Moltu is now attempting to solve. A few days ago Mdme. Hamelin was discovered dead in bed in a garret of Belleville, of cold and starvation. Her husband had been, under the auspices of Palikao, ambassador to Constantinople. I went to see yesterday what was going on in the house of a friend of mine in the Avenue de l'Impératrice who has left Paris. The servant who was in charge told me that up there they had been unable to obtain bread for three days, and that the last time that he had presented his ration ticket he had been given about half an inch of cheese. "How do you live, then?" I asked. After looking mysteriously round to see that no one was watching us, he took me down into the cellar, and pointed to some meat in a barrel. "It is half a horse," he said, in the tone of a man who is showing some one the corpse of his murdered victim. "A neighbouring coachman killed him, and we salted him down and divided it." Then he opened a closet in which sat a huge cat. "I am fattening her up for Christmas Day," he observed.'

In the first rush of the French on Le Bourget, on the 21st Dec., when they came on with daring and rapidity, about sixty men and an officer of the Queen Elizabeth Regiment were taken prisoners. Among the number was an ambulance assistant, whom the French released on the next day, in the terms of the Geneva Convention, and who gave a correspondent of the *Daily News* some interesting details of what he saw during his brief captivity:—

'The prisoners were taken into St. Denis, and temporarily placed in a house with sentries over them. They were treated with the greatest humanity, amply supplied with coffee, sugar, wine, and bread. There was also given them abundance of flesh, but it was candidly owned that the meat was horseflesh. The French officers came among the Prussian prisoners, and asked them with great solicitude whether they had any cigars. As an exchange was effected, the Germans giving cigars for cognac, of which there seemed to be great plenty. A party of St. Denis ladies, dressed with the utmost elegance, came also to see the prisoners, and bound also besides the gratification of their curiosity on an acquisitive errand. "Had Messieurs les Prussiens any bacon in their knapsacks?" If so, the ladies would be glad to buy it of them. Only two fellows had any, and they gallantly made a present of it to the fair inquirers: who became very complimentary then as to the personal appearance of the captives. "What great, huge, fine men these Prussians are to be sure," remarked one lady. "Yes, and just compare them with our little morsels of fellows," added another, pointing to the first sentinel nothing sentry, who was on duty over the stalwart guardsmen. Not unnaturally the "little morsel" in question felt aggrieved at this observation, and his irritation took the form of turning the ladies out. My informant saw nothing of any privations during his sojourn in St. Denis; but then he was there only for a few hours and owns his opportunities were not great.'

THE FIGHTING AT LE BOURGET.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, who was with one of the Paris ambulances, gives the following account of the fighting on the 21st December:—

The French held Le Bourget for upwards of three hours—that is the northern part of it, while another corps, under General Le Voignet, was attacking a southern portion, a diversion being also in the while effected by the 10th, 12th, 13th, and 14th battalions of the Mobiles of the Seine, and a part of the 62nd battalion of the Mobilized National Guard of St. Denis, under Colonel Dautremont. Admiral de la Roncière led the troops directed against Le Bourget under the command of General Ducrot. The attack on the south failed; the Prussians were strongly entrenched there, and every house was a small fortress, from every window, roof, and cellar of which a formidable fusillade kept the assailants at bay, and at last forced them to renounce the attempt. The troops then withdrew from the northern side. Le Bourget seems to have been the centre of the French position of attack. Upon the right, that is, upon the Marne, a decided advantage was gained. Sheltered by the railway embankment, and having road to Chelles from the immediate rear, rather water-meadows—which intervene between this village and the lower slopes of the Plateau d'Avron, and extend even to Lagny on the Chelles side, the Prussians had established a battery of twenty pieces of artillery. Upon this formidable field-work—for it was a complete redoubt—the French guns on the plateau of Avron opened fire, and assisted by those of the Fort of Nogent, dismounted every piece and destroyed the work. The troops under General Malroy (1st Division 1st Army Corps), and General Blaise (3rd Brigade, 2nd Division, 1st Army Corps), commanded by General Vinoy, were then able to advance, and they succeeded after a vigorous defence by the Prussians, in successively taking and occupying Nelly-sur-Marine, the position known as La Maison Blanche, and Ville Evrart, the headquarters of the Prince Royal of Saxony. In the meanwhile, the Fort of Nogent kept silent the Prussian batteries of Noyse-le-Grand and Villiers. The result of this attack is that the Prussians have been forced to withdraw from the right bank of the Marne and to fall back upon Chelles. In this affair the officer commanding the artillery of the 3rd Army was severely wounded.

REVOLUTION AT THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

Plymouth, December 30.

The Union Company's steamer Saxon, from the Cape, has arrived here. She brings six packages of diamonds; she left the Cape on November 20.

The diamond discoveries on the bank of the Vaal continued progressing very favourably, and crowds of persons were emigrating to the diamond fields. A revolution had taken place among the rulers of the diamantine provisional republic formed in the west, or Kilpdrift side of the Vaal. Taxation had been raised from 2s. 6d. to 10s. per digger per month by the last Government. This unpopular step had caused their dismissal, and the appointment of a new Ministry under President Parker.

Further despatches had passed between the Colonial Government and that of the Free State, President Brand still persisting in his claims to the territory.

It was reported that the gold discoveries at Boufort West had proved unfounded.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE MARSHAL PRIM.

Madrid, Dec. 28.—At half-past seven this evening, while Marshal Prim was proceeding from the Cortes to the Ministry of War, some persons fired at his carriage in the Calle Alcala. The Marshal and one of his adjutants were wounded, but so far not dangerously. Tranquility was not disturbed, as the authorities immediately took the necessary measures to prevent an outbreak and to arrest the assassins. Great indignation is felt at this occurrence. Marshal Prim was wounded by eight balls in the left shoulder; seven have been extracted. A finger of the right hand had to be amputated, and it is feared it will be necessary to amputate another.

To-day in the Cortes a decree was read appointing Admiral Topete Minister of State and Minister at War *ad interim*. A resolution expressing abhorrence at the attempted assassination of Marshal Prim was passed by 200 votes. In the course of the debate yesterday on the Civil List in the Cortes Marshal Prim said that he would override the Constitution, if necessary, in order to save the liberty of the country. He added that he intended to tender his resignation to his Majesty, as he was desirous to retire into private life.

December 29.—General Prim is progressing towards recovery.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says: Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Enteri solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could no recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BAZAINE'S JUSTIFICATION.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE "NORTH GERMAN GAZETTE" OF DEC. 14.]

Marshal Bazaine has written a pamphlet, "Rapport sommaire sur les opérations d'l'Armée du Rhin du 13 Août au 26 Octobre 1870," which, together with a map of the fortified camp before Metz, will be published this week. We are in a position to give to our readers already to-day the gist of this memorable pamphlet, which will form, no doubt, a valuable document in the history of the campaign. After the Marshal has given a description of the battles of the 14th, 16th, and 18th August, by which the retreat of the Rhine army to Verdun was made impossible, he continues—

"In the farm-yard of Grimont I called together the different corps commanders, as also the chiefs of the scientific arms. The council of war thus formed was of opinion that the army should be kept at Metz, as this would enforce on the enemy the necessity to keep 200,000 of his men there. This would enable France to gain time to organise a defence; to get ready the new armies which were then in course of formation; and finally, in case the enemy should have to retreat, the Rhine army would be in a position, if not to inflict a serious defeat on the enemy, at all events to make his retreat as disastrous as possible. With reference to Metz itself, the council of war was of opinion that the fortress required the presence of the army to complete the fortification of the outlying works, as well as that of the forts, and to arm the latter. It was acknowledged that Metz without the army could not hold out for longer than a fortnight. Unfortunately the civil as well as the military authorities had neglected, whilst they had still time to do it, to adopt the necessary measures to bring into Metz all stores of provisions and forage which might have been obtainable in the neighbourhood, and by these means in case of a siege to provide for an increased stock of provisions. Some short time before, the Chief Intendant had left, in order to hurry on the provisioning of the place himself. I despatched Intendant M. de Privac after him, but both found it impossible to return to Metz. The abovementioned authorities had also neglected to take the necessary steps to turn out all useless mouths, as also all foreigners, who might become dangerous through their national tendencies. In order not to agitate the population, the beneficent rules which the Articles of War prescribe were not observed.

"From the commencement of the siege we were consequently restricted to the scanty provisions which the magazines contained, and to what we could collect from the few villages within the range of our guns. The council of war of the 26th decided that in order to keep up the *moral* of the troops, frequent sorties should be made—thus to harass the enemy incessantly, and at the same time to try to increase our stock of provisions by these expeditions. This view of our position was, however, changed when I received the following telegram from the Emperor:—'Your telegram of the 19th received at Rheims. Shall advance in the direction of Montmedy. Will be on the Aisne the day after to-morrow; shall act according to circumstances in a manner to come to your assistance.' The consequence of this telegram was the battles of the 31st August and 1st September, which were fought with the object to penetrate to Thionville. The position of the Rhine army became worse from day to day, and all our attempts to put ourselves into communication with the Government were unsuccessful. Several times (on the 15th and 31st September) we endeavoured to put myself into communication with the Government of National Defence. In three different copies I sent the following despatch—'It is of the utmost consequence to the army to learn the situation at Paris and in France. We are cut off from all communication. The most discouraging rumours are spread by the prisoners. The enemy has returned to us. The news the enemy circulates creates great uneasiness. It is of the utmost necessity that we should receive instructions and news. We are surrounded by a numerous force; in vain we have tried to penetrate through the same on the 1st September.' To none of my despatches did I receive a reply, and not a single one of my messengers, who were soldiers who had volunteered for this duty, ever returned. The only news we had was that we obtained from German papers, which we found on prisoners, or what parlementaires chose to tell us. As a remarkable fact, I must state that only very few of the inhabitants offered their services to us during the campaign, or during the siege, and that only a very small number came forward at the time the army was placed on a war footing."

On the 10th October a council of war assembled at head-quarters, and it was unanimously agreed that General Boyer should be despatched to the Royal head-quarters at Versailles. His instructions were that he should make himself acquainted with the true state of affairs in France; that he should further find out the intention of the military authorities, and whether it would be possible to arrive at a convention, and if so, what the conditions would be under which such a convention would be concluded; what terms would be permitted to the Rhine army, and on what terms peace would be obtainable. The extract from the proceedings of this council of war, with reference to the decision arrived at, is as follows. After Marshal Bazaine had recalled to the memory of all present the principal points of the situation, he stated that although he had made many efforts to put himself into communication with the capital, he had not received a single official instruction from the Government, and that he was afraid there was no hope that a French army was operating to come to the assistance of the Rhine army. That a careful inspection of the stores of provisions of every description had shown that by making all possible exertions by amalgamating the provisions of the troops with those of the town, and by putting the inhabitants of the town upon rations, and reducing the bread ration to 3,000 grammes, it would be possible by eating up all the provisions the fort contained, and by mixing the flour with such a quantity of bran as would not cause the bread to be deleterious to health, to hold out till the 20th of October. That in this calculation, however, the two days' provisions of ship-biscuits which the soldiers carried in their knapsacks had been taken into consideration. He further stated that the ration of horse-flesh might be raised to 600 grammes, and some little time afterwards even to 750 grammes, as it would be impossible to save any of the horses, there being no food for them, except the little grazing which the ground round the fortress afforded, and that the mortality amongst these animals was already progressing at a fearful rate.

The Marshal then explained that the sanitary condition of the town was greatly endangered by the accumulation of 19,000 wounded and sick; that there was a great want of medicines, a scarcity of beds and accommodation, and an insufficient number of medical officers. He continued that it was shown from the reports of the Chief of the Medical Staff that typhus, small-pox, dysentery and other epidemic diseases had made their appearance in the hospitals, and threatened to spread amongst the inhabitants of the town. That from insufficiency and badness of food the physical condition of the soldiers and inhabitants had been so reduced, that it was greatly to be feared this would tend to accelerate the progress of disease. The Marshal further stated that the hospitals were already so overcrowded that it had been found necessary to quarter 2,000 of the wounded and sick on the inhabitants; that it would be nearly impossible to find accommodation for another large number of wounded; and that such a number would be certain to endanger the sanitary condition. After the Marshal had thus communicated to the council of war the situation with reference to the provisions and to the sanitary condition, he proposed that the military situation should be discussed. After the reports of the different commanders of the corps, as well as that of the commandant of Metz, had been read out, it was agreed that the military situation should be considered in the following questions:—1st, shall the army remain under the walls of Metz till the total consumption of all provisions; 2nd, shall sorties be made into the neighbourhood with the object of obtaining provisions and forage; 3rd, shall the enemy be communicated with, in order to obtain the conditions of a military convention; 4th, shall an attempt be made to penetrate through the lines of the enemy? With regard to the first question, it was unanimously settled that as the army of Metz kept 200,000 men of the enemy there, the greatest service the army of the Rhine could render to France would be to enable her to gain time to organise her defence. With regard to the second question, it was unanimously settled that it was very improbable that they could obtain more than a few days' augmentation of provisions by sorties, whilst on the other hand the losses, which unsuccessful operations would naturally entail, would be sure to cause a bad effect upon the *moral* of the troops. With regard to the third question, it was unanimously settled that steps should be taken to commence to treat with the enemy within 48 hours, and it was acknowledged that it would be very bad policy to put off a treaty with the enemy up to the last moment, when there would be no provisions left. All members of the council of war declared in the most energetic manner, that the conditions of a military convention to be accepted must be honourable ones.

The following decision was therefore arrived at—

1st. That the army should hold out as long as possible.

2nd. That no expeditions should be undertaken in order to obtain provisions, as their success was more than doubtful.

3rd. That within 48 hours the enemy should be treated with in order to arrive at an agreement with regard to an honourable and acceptable military convention.

4th. That in case the enemy should demand such conditions as would be irreconcileable with the honour of the army, a last attempt should be made to break through the enemy's lines.

This document is signed by Canrobert, Frossard, Lebœuf, Ladmirault, Desvaux, Soleille, Coffinières, Lebrun, and Bazaine.

General Boyer was now sent to Versailles, and on his return on the 18th he reported to the council of war the unsuccessful result of his mission. The verbal extract from the pamphlet here is as follows:—He informed the council of war of the conditions under which the army would be permitted to leave Metz with their arms and all material of war. The favourable conditions thus offered were, however, dependent upon a political question. He explained the situation of France as the same had been represented to him. He stated the impossibility which existed to treat with the Government of National Defence, which had never been elected by the nation and therefore could not offer any guarantee for a treaty. That this Government had put off the national election, that Prussia had not acknowledged this Government *de facto*, for the reason that the Government which had been constituted in 1870, and to which the people in May had given their assent, still represented the Government *de jure*. With seven voices against two it was decided that General Boyer should return to Versailles, and that from there he should proceed to England to try to obtain through the intervention of the Empress more favourable conditions for the Rhine army from the King of Prussia. Unanimously it was decided that the Marshal Commander-in-Chief should not accept any commission by which he would have to sign a treaty which touched questions that had nothing to do with the army, and that the army and the political questions should be kept entirely separate. The object of General Boyer's mission was simply to relieve the Rhine army from its terrible position and to preserve this army to France. The Marshal then states—

"I never received any direct news regarding this mission, but I heard afterwards that these loyal attempts had not led to any result, as the Prussian military authorities had demanded guarantees which had been considered unacceptable, and which guarantees were, moreover, considered as not subject to the decision of the commanders of the army.

"On the 24th October I learned, through the mediation of Prince Frederick Charles, that all hopes had been given up at the Royal Head-quarters of arriving at any result by way of political discussions.

"On the morning of the 25th the council of war assembled again, and I informed the council of this communication. As the members expressed a desire to learn the final decision of the German head quarters with regard to the Rhine army, General Changarnier, the renowned veteran of our African wars, and who during the whole campaign had given a glorious example to the Rhine army of self-denial and courage, and who moreover in all councils had proved himself to be a prudent and loyal commander, was requested to proceed to Prince Frederick Charles, and he was desired in his interview with the Prince to try his best not to obtain a capitulation but an armistice, with the condition that the town should be provisioned, or to solicit for the army permission to proceed to Africa. The brave General's loyalty made him accept this mission, which however proved as unsuccessful as the previous ones. There was nothing left but to submit to fate, as to make another attempt to break through the enemy's lines, which some time before had already been looked upon as an act of desperation, would have sacrificed the army, which after all had never yet been defeated. The Prussians would have gained an easy victory over the troops, weakened as they were from bad and insufficient food, and it would have been a crime to let thousands of soldiers be slaughtered, whose lives the country had entrusted to the responsibility of experienced commanders.

"Again on the morning of the 26th a new council of war was called together to receive the result of General Changarnier's mission and to come to a final decision. It was unanimously agreed upon, although the resolution caused the most bitter pain to all, to send the General of Division, Jorras, chief of the Staff, to the Head-quarters of Prince Frederick Charles, as a delegate from the council of war and armed with full powers to arrange and to sign a treaty of surrender by which the French army, conquered by hunger, became prisoners of war. When I received the reports on the 26th October, I ordered the General commanding the Artillery to collect the eagles of all the regiments and to deposit the same in one of the arsenals, where I intended to have them destroyed. Unfortunately this order was not executed in all corps. A new order was demanded, so precious time was lost, and as the convention had in the meantime already been signed, it would have been contrary to all feelings of honour, not to execute all conditions, however painful these might be. Moreover, military trophies are only of real value where the same have been taken on the field of battle, and no glory is to be attached to them when they have been deposited in an arsenal."

The pamphlet has an appendix, in which the Marshal gives free play to his ill-will against the Provisional Government. He publishes in it all the official despatches of that Government from the 22nd to the 28th October, stating the abundance of provisions in Metz, the brilliant position of the Rhine army, the defeat of the Prussians, amongst others one defeat in which twenty battalions of infantry and 2 regiments of cavalry of the latter were stated to have been annihilated. All these documents are quoted without any remark; only a short P.S. contains the vicious observations:—

"These despatches were published and placarded at Tours at a time when the position of the Rhine army was such a critical and terrible one. All comment, therefore, on documents of such description I consider unnecessary."

ART IN BOMBAY.

(*Bombay Correspondent of the "Pioneer."*)

Many of your readers will remember half a dozen water-colour pictures by Mr. Griffiths of the Bombay School of Art in last season's Simla Art Exhibition. (By the way your Art Critic of the period noticing one of them—"The Bheestie"—opined that it had been studied from a photograph—a most mistaken conclusion, for it was painted at a sitting from a live bheestie and his restless bhail, as I saw with my own eyes. I say this, partly for the artist's sake, and partly because the little picture happens to be my own property, and hangs before me as I write, with its frame scratched and worn somewhat in memory of its journey northward.) These small works, I am given to understand, were much admired by competent judges at Simla, your A. C. among the rest, and with good reason. Mr. Griffiths, however, has been exhibiting larger pictures in the Royal Academy Exhibition and the Dudley Gallery at home for the last three or four years, which have excited much interest, especially among artists. The art critics of the London press were, with one or two exceptions, somewhat puzzled; and while fully admitting their force of colour, powerful drawing, and vivid intensity of realisation, dismissed them as works rather of ethnological than purely artistic interest, more works of science and *tours de force* of technical skill than pictures in the ordinary sense of the word. Now art criticism is a dangerous and difficult field for a plain man to enter, but there is something to be said in the interest of common sense, which cannot in the nature of things be contrary to any sound canon of art, which I should venture to put thus:—

Does not the careful and sternly veracious study of the nature that lies nearest to hand, its fearless and uncompromising rendering in the materials of your art form one of the most valuable and generally useful branches of plastic art? and apart from its value *per se*, does not its practice lie in the highway by which most painters, even certain idealists, have travelled to excellence? To paint as Mr. Griffiths has done the subjects of his selection direct from nature, not blinking even the glare of the Indian sun, regarding truth more than artificial graces, "counting it sin to let a truth slip," is, I freely admit, only one of the manifold ways of art—for the idealist who works regardless of the detail of nature may be, though he seldom looks at a model, as true and conscientious an artist—but it is a sound and true way and one that is fertile in valuable results. Never before I believe has painter attempted to represent Indian sunlight as in this artist's "Mid-day Sun" in last year's academy; and naturally enough people who have never seen Indian sunlight were a little startled and whispered "crude," though in spite of the *Athenæum*, I venture to think nonsense. Mr. Griffiths is now giving the completing touches to his full-length, life-size portrait of His Highness the Rao of Kutch, which is to be sent to this year's exhibition. His Highness is a good subject, and certainly has justice done him. The head is a perfect likeness, and the gorgeous robes, though somewhat roughly made out with much rich detail, are painted in a bold, facile way that reminds one somewhat of the work of that great painter John Phillip. The accessories are very simple, but carefully studied; and generally in spite of the profusion of jewels and rich textures there is a solid, manly air about the picture—an air of reality and personality, while there is nothing to offend the prejudices of the most untravelled artcritic, nurtured though he may have been in the dim twilight of English studio "north lights."

Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil—This pure and celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the functions of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other kinds. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Oil Dealers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE BOMBAY COTTON CROP.

Guzerat.—The last return received from Major Moore describes the state of the cotton crop in the collectorates of Gunzerat, and in part of Kattywar, during the week ending the 1st instant. The weather experienced generally throughout the districts was cloudy and showery, but the cotton crop suffered no damage therefrom in the collectorates, except to a slight extent in the districts of Surat and Broach. In Ahmedabad, Sanund and Dholka, the state of the crop is reported as favourable on the above date. The new crop of Laria and Jaria cotton was yielding gradually. With regard to the crop in Surat and Broach, Major Moore remarks as follows:—

"Surat.—The ryots still continue to say that, under present conditions, no more than three-fourths of an average crop will be realized. It is true a slight blight has made its appearance in some places, causing some of the flowers and pods to fall, but this seems to be a yearly occurrence. It appears that all premature pods have been more or less attacked by caterpillars. Strange to say, but still true, this pest has attacked the cotton pods on the different soils as follows:—1st, the red, clayey soil; 2nd, bessur or mixed soil; 3rd, black soil; and 4th, the gorat or brown soil—in fact, the last named is as yet quite free from it. Since the last three days cold weather has set in, and the ryots think the previous rain will not much affect the crop. The plants are in good condition.

"Broach.—The cotton crops have perfected pods from 70 to 80 per cent. The rain that fell in showers from the night of the 27th to the 29th December, and the cloudy weather that prevailed, have damaged the crop slightly, the flowers and pods of some of the plants having fallen off. The first picking will be finished at the end of the current month."

In the eastern division of Kattywar at the date of the last advices (December 27) the crop was estimated at eleven annas in the rupee, or one anna less than last reported. On account of the cloudy weather the flowers still continued to fall off. In some of the villages in Rajkote and Gondul, the first picking had commenced. In the former district the crop was estimated at fourteen annas, and in the latter at ten annas in the rupee; while in the district of Limree it is stated that ten and a half annas will probably be realized. For the district of Broach a later report has been submitted by Mr. Stormont, who writes under date the 10th of January as follows:—

"Although the crop in the early part of this district is fast approaching to its harvest, it is now apparent that general picking will be a fortnight later than was calculated upon at the beginning of the season.

"The crop then, as regards the time of its ripening, has been slightly deceptive, but it is highly satisfactory to find at the eleventh hour that, with respect to quality and quantity, the expectations of those who judged from appearances will be fully realized.

"The boll-worm luckily has not done anything like the amount of damage which was talked of a few weeks ago, and from this alone we might rest assured that the earlier exports will be much freer from stain this season than was the case last.

"Certainly much was to be feared from the mixing of our first pickings of kuppas, with the remnant of last year's crop, which had become dirty and discoloured from storing; but to the credit of our ginners, they have managed to prevail on merchants to have this old stuff cleaned separately. Some of the factories are now engaged in this, and it is to be hoped they will go on until the whole accumulation is cleared out.

"Connected with the experimental crops, there is nothing particularly worthy of notice since the date of last report.

"The picked-seed experiment, or as it may be called the *Hallet system* applied to cotton, is on the whole rather promising. The produce of this selected seed is of fair quality; much of it is really good. At the same time it must be granted that some of the ryots' crops are quite equal to the latter.

"When passing through this district a few days ago, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to inform me of a circumstance connected with this system, of which I was not previously aware, namely, that it was not before the cultivators of the district of Surat. That latter consented his experiment complete, and gave out the seed to general growers, the wheat having only then developed into a distinct and superior variety. We cannot therefore expect to be able to see any decided difference until it has gone through several seasons. The small patch of it just now under cultivation is doing remarkably well; a fair yield has already been gathered from it, and a good deal more will follow. Of course it remains to be seen whether the cotton will be approved of when submitted for opinion."

From information just received it would appear that the heavy rain fell on the 15th and 16th in Bombay and over a large part of the Deccan, did not generally extend to Guzerat, although in some of the districts south of the Myhee the weather was cloudy, and a few light showers fell on those days.

Khandeish.—The rain reached Khandeish however, and Mr. Wilkinson thus reports upon it (January 16):—

"I regret to inform you that heavy rain commenced falling since yesterday, and still continues with no apparent prospect of a break. Fortunately little cotton remains unpicked; for such as is still in the fields can hardly escape destruction. At the same time, though much cotton has been picked, it will now be exposed in the ginning yards, or on the roofs of houses; in the latter case usually for want of space to store it under cover. To such cotton, much injury must result.

"The rubbee crop will, it is to be feared, also suffer.

"I trust this rain may not extend to other districts, where the crop is more backward and as yet unpicked; but it has every appearance of being general."

Sind.—Since the publication of the last weekly notice, the following reports of 2nd and 9th January have been received from Mr. Strachan for the district of Halla, in the Hyderabad collectorate:—

"January 2.—I have this time little of a pleasing nature to say about the cotton plants in this district. Twice during the week we have had the temperature as low as 29 or three degrees below freezing point. It is perhaps needless to add that any late sown field, or green cotton plant which happened to be in a flourishing state is done for, for this year. I believe the only exception is our field of Broach plants. These we have kept safe by giving them a copious watering last week, a proceeding I had some faith in, from what I observed at Landi about

THE CURRENCY BILL.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY SIR R. TEMPLE.

(Continued from yesterday's Gazette.)

(VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, JAN. 13.)

Reverting now to the general question, I apprehend that the Council generally, and the mercantile members in particular, will consider that if we are going to scatter notes of five rupees broadcast all over the country, we ought to do something more than we have done to facilitate the cashing of notes, and this brings me to the second part of my subject.

Now in order to explain what we have done, I must for a few moments ask the Council to let me explain the position of our silver and security reserves respectively in the Paper Currency Department. There is no doubt that greater facilities are really required in the interior of the country for cashing notes. A variety of symptoms have pointed of late in this direction. In the first place it is to be remembered that our currency, as regards the presidency towns, is not wholly owing to the action of the Government. It was based and had its origin in a great degree on the previous circulation of the presidency banks. Where we acted with originality was in the interior of the country, where we established circles of issue for the first time. There we made a good start six or seven years ago, but we have not maintained the pace at all. Our circulation rapidly rose to 1½ millions in those circles, and at that point has apparently stopped. Out of a total circulation of 10½ millions, only ½ or one-seventh pertain to the interior circles. The remainder belonging to the presidency circles. There has been a decrease particularly in the last year or two, and want of vitality in these interior circles. In Nagpore and Kurrachee, for instance, the circulation has flourished. The real cause of that is clearly the connection with the overland trade of Bombay. But those circles in the northwest which were really more independent of the presidency, did not flourish. In the North West-Provinces and Onde, which were included in the Allahabad circles, the circulation goes on with considerable fluctuation. As for the Punjab itself, I am sorry to say that the circulation has been steadily falling for the last four years. Then again it is unsatisfactory to observe the very large amount of notes which continue to be held in the cash balances of the treasuries of the interior. Of course it is an advantage to the State to hold a portion of our cash balances in notes. But the intention of sending these notes to the interior, was in part that they should be issued from the treasuries to the public in exchange for cash. It is to be regretted that they were not thus applied for, and not thus issued to the extent desired. I will just present some figures to give the Council an idea of the proportion of our nominal circulation which is really not in active use but is lying in our treasuries. In the Bengal treasuries, there are 61 lacs lying in the vaults. In the Bombay treasuries 43 lacs, in the treasuries of the North-Western Provinces, 12 lacs; in the Madras treasuries, 9 lacs; all which together with other items make up an amount of 162 lacs, or more than a million and a half out of our total circulation really held in our own treasuries; and this is a considerable deduction from our paper circulation, which now stands at 10 millions and a half. Well, all these various symptoms have for some time caused a certain amount of anxiety, and rendered us anxious to strive to improve the circulation in the interior.

Having said this much, I will ask the Council to recal the conditions of the reserves in cash and in securities. Probably many members now present may recollect that I was obliged to trouble the Council with two long speeches in March last, whereby permission was obtained to raise the limit of investment in securities from four to six millions. For various reasons we have not yet availed ourselves in any degree of the powers the Council was then good enough to concede to us in this respect. At the most recent date, the first of January of this year, our cash reserves were very high, our reserves in securities rather low. Out of a circulation of 10½ millions, 3½ millions only were supported by securities, while the rest, namely, upwards of seven millions, was backed by silver and coin. It will be apparent from this that we have a large cash reserve. Having such reserves, we possess this great advantage, that we have a large amount of coin at our disposal that we can make available for cashing notes in the interior of the country. The maintaining of these strong reserves has indeed the disadvantage of diminishing the profits to the state from the paper currency, but it has this great advantage that it will enable us to carry out the measures for facilitating encashment to the ultimately great extension of the circulation; that is to say, we sacrifice (if I may use the simile) the minnow of present profit in order to catch the whale of future increase.

Now what have we done hitherto for facilitating the cashing of notes in the interior of the country?

Before answering this question I should like to remind the Council of the existing state of our obligations by law, to cash notes in British India. The Calcutta circle has two subordinate circles, one called the Allahabad circle and the other the Lahore circle. The Allahabad office must by law cash notes of its own circle and the Lahore office those of its circle. The Calcutta office must by law cash not only the notes of its own circle but also those of the Allahabad and Lahore circles. On the other hand the Allahabad and Lahore offices are not bound by law to cash notes of the Calcutta circle. Thus far does the obligation by law extend and no further. Similarly the Madras circle has two subordinate circles—Trichinopoly and Calicut—they are of lesser importance, but under *mufassils* the application of the obligation by law is the same for them as for the Calcutta circle. The Bombay circle has very important subordinate circles, namely, those of Kurrachee, Nagpore and Akola. Well, the offices at Kurrachee, at Nagpore, and at Akola must by law each cash the notes of their own circles respectively. The Bombay office must by law cash the notes of its own circle and of three subordinate circles. But the subordinate circles are not bound by law to cash Bombay notes. Now although this absolute obligation by law is quite as much as we can undertake, still it manifestly leaves a very great deal to be done by executive action for the public convenience. Everybody knows how troublesome it often is that a Calcutta note may be refused encashment in Northern India or at Bombay, or at Madras; that a Bombay note cannot always be cashed in Central India or in Sind or at Calcutta; that the holder of a Madras note cannot demand cash at either of the other presidencies, and so on. This sort of inconvenience cannot at all be obviated by law, the remedy, so far as it is possible at all, can only be effected by executive management. Having explained this much I will revert to the question, what have we done for thus facilitating the encashment of notes in the interior of the country?

I need not trouble the Council with a recapitulation of small measures authorising Treasury officers to cash notes of any circle for the accommodation of travellers, for inducing railway companies to receive such notes for the payment of fares, and the like; but I refer to the rather important measure which was carried a year ago in the executive Government for this purpose. We there ruled in January last, just a year ago, that all offices of issue of circles in the interior of the country might cash notes of other circles to the full extent to which their own notes had been cashed by either circles. The result is that notes to a vast amount of distant circles may be cashed at all the great centres throughout India. That was a very important concession, which placed upwards of one million available for cashing notes in the above manner. But after a year's, trial I am sorry to say, it has met with the scantiest success. I would ask the Council to consider for a moment the scope of that measure and the very limited results which have accrued within the first year of trial. According to that test there were by the returns of the first week of the present month 112 lacs available in the circles of the interior of the country for the cashing of notes of distant circles in all parts of India. Now within the first year the public availed themselves of that privilege to the extent only of 7 lacs, leaving in our boxes 105 lacs, or more than one million pounds sterling, waiting to be paid in exchange for notes if presented. I commend that my honble colleagues, the mercantile members, may be surprised when they hear that such is the fact. But why is it that the public have so scantily availed themselves of what was intended to be so benevolent a provision?

I apprehend that in the first place, the meaning of the provision may not have been correctly understood. But no concession was also unfortunately clogged with certain conditions in regard to notes being used for purposes of circulation. The condition did not exactly prescribe that notes should not be cashed if it were manifestly being for remittance, but it did virtually direct that enquiry should be made by the cashing officer as to whether the bearer of another circle presented under this notification for encashment was being used for purposes of remittance. I assume that the necessity of answering questions of this kind, of being catechised as it were, has deterred people from presenting notes from distant circles for encashment. I can well see that in that the notes could not be cashed without some sort of inconvenient enquiry being made. I can only account in this way for the exceedingly small extent to which an important privilege has been made use of. The power of remitting has been removed in one or two cases. In the Allahabad circle they had 60 lacs available, but only 6 lacs were so taken up. In the Lahore circle there were 25 lacs available for encashment, of which only one lac was asked for, leaving 24 lacs available. The comparative failure in the first year of this plan has rather led us to look for a better one. It may be thought that the plan just described deserves a further trial. But on the whole, inasmuch as we have been able to give him a certain quantity of notes which he should try to issue in exchange for cash. If he succeeds therein his hoard of cash will be proportionably augmented. It is to be supposed that when the district people find that any note is as good as silver at the collector's treasury, which is their eyes is the centre of the world, they will begin to take out the note and pay cash for them. In this way some collectors may fortunately find their currency chests rapidly filling and may have enough cash in their store to sustain a considerable circulation as trustee for the Paper Currency Department.

To give some idea for the moment of the extent to which we intend to adopt the system, I will explain a few instances. Take the North-Western Provinces. We intend to make available at least 10 lacs of the currency cash reserves for the district treasure chests as above explained. That would give a lac each for the treasuries of Benares, Mirzapore, Cawnpore, Meerut, Agra, Allahabad, Futtehgurh, Roorkee, Muttra, Moradabad. That number embraces most of the great centres of trade in those provinces. In the same way we would give 10 lacs to Bengal Proper. That is to say, a lac each to Berhampore, Jungeegunge, Dacca, Gowhatty, Patna, Moozuffurpore, Hazareebagh, Cuttack, Darjeeling, Chittagong. These embrace most of the principal places in Bengal. In the same way for the Punjaub we would give 10 lacs. One lac each to Delhi, Umballa, Simla, Umritsur, Mooltan, Jullunder, Ferozepore, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee, Murree. I only state these arrangements now in the rough. Before prescribing the details we shall of course consult the local Governments. In some district chests we may have to keep up more than the amount I have named, at certain seasons. In some cases we may have to replenish the chest when it runs dry, and so on.

In the same way we would give 10 lacs to Bombay treasuries and also 10 lacs to Madras, but in the presence of distinguished gentlemen from those presidencies. I need not give the names of particular districts to which the allotments would be made. We shall consult them or their respective Governments as to the stations and the amount to be allotted to each, and I am sure we may count upon the co-operation of the authorities in those presidencies.

Now by these two plans I hope our honourable friends opposite will see that we shall be getting practically some way towards the long-hoped for desideratum of an universal note. By the first plan great facilities shall be afforded at the head-quarters of each circle in the interior of the country for cashing notes of other circles. The second or subsidiary plan will give facilities at all the principal treasuries in the districts for cashing notes of any circle also if at more treasuries than those we propose, the establishment of currency treasure chests is asked for, we shall strive to find a few more lacs from our reserves for this purpose. We further desire that the cashing of notes under both these plans shall be free from all conditions and from all questions about their being used for remittances. They are to be cashed as presented for payment without question or hindrance. Of course we may modify from time to time the terms under which notes should be cashed elsewhere than in their own circle. We do not bind ourselves by law to cash them in this manner. We remember the distinction which is to be drawn between a legal absolute obligation, and a conditional practical executive undertaking. We are very jealous of incurring absolute legal obligations which are quite stringent enough by the law as it now stands, but we intend to be as liberal as we possibly can in respect to conditional and practical undertaking. But though we would not absolutely bind ourselves, we intend to avoid modifying our undertaking unnecessarily, and we hope for the present to meet to a large extent the public requirements.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C. B.,

Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 18th January, 1871.

Veterinary Surgeon Gibbs, Royal Artillery, Kirkee, is directed to assume veterinary charge of the Commissariat cattle in Poona, in addition to his own duties until further orders.

Poona, 19th January, 1871.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave:—

25th N. I.—Major Fairbrother, for 30 days, from date of departure, privilege leave.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the band of Her Majesty's 49th Foot will be moved by rail to Bombay, as soon as arrangements are completed.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Poona, 18th January, 1871.

Armourer Sergeant Joseph Canser, at present attached to the Grand Arsenal, is transferred to the 108th Foot, vice Armourer Sergeant H E Hills, who will join the Grand Arsenal for further instruction.

Erratum—In G O C C of the 7th inst, for 22nd December read 2nd February.

The following medical arrangements are ordered:—Staff Assistant Surgeon W T. Martin, M D, from the 66th Foot, to general duty, Presidency—Staff Assistant Surgeon J Fraser, M D, from the 66th Foot, to general duty, Northern Division of the army.

The undermentioned officer is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindoostanee, according to the lower standard:—Lieut. G. Firebrace, R. A.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the for lowing appointments:—

18th N. I.—Lieut. Col. H. E. Jacob, Staff Corps, to officiate as Commandant.

24th N I.—Major O V Tanner, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough of Captain Hawthorn, or until further orders.

28th N I—Major T R Nimmo, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Major W H Newport, Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Officer, in succession to Major Robertson, proceeded on furlough.

Lieut J A Rowlandson, General List, has undergone a course of instruction in Army signalling.

Major R Mallaby, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Sattara.

Major R M Bonnor, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Captain G M Ducat, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with the 16th N I.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

1st Foot—Surgeon W. Grant, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot—Captain H. Flood, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

2nd Foot—Major J. C. Weir, to Bombay, from 15th January to 15th March, to study the native language.

19th Foot—Captain W. H. Moffatt, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

38th Foot—Lieut P. K. Doyne, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Major W. R. Alexander, officiating Commandant 15th N. I., to the Coast, from 31st October to 7th November 1871, on medical certificate.

Staff Surgeon C. M. Miller, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. E. Purdon, M. D., to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Assistant Surgeon F. H. Waylen, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Madras, 10th and 11th January.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Colonel E. Gage, to general duty, Centre District.

Major C. J. R. Bell, Staff Corps, to general duty, Centre District.

Major E. M. Lawford, Cadre 4th Cavy., to general duty, Bangalore.

Major G. A. Arbuthnot, Cadre 8th L. C., to general duty, Centre District.

Captain H. S. Robinson, Staff Corps, on promotion, to general duty, Nagpore Force.

Captain H. C. B. Barnett, on promotion, to general duty, Southern District.

Captain W. Thomson, from "attached" 3rd L. C., to 2nd Squadron Subaltern 3rd Light Cavalry.

Captain J. A. Richmond, Staff Corps, to 1st Wing Subaltern 26th N. I.—with effect from the 10th Febry., vice Harney, who vacates pending which he is attached to the 17th Native Infantry.

Captain D. F. M. Lane, Staff Corps, from Offg. 1st Wing Subn. 19th Native Infantry, to "attached" 35th N. I. —To join on arrival of the 12th N. I. at Madras.

Captain N. D. Robertson, Europe, from 1st Wing Subaltern, 19th Native Infantry, to 1st Wing Subaltern 4th Native Infantry, vice Gabbett.

Captain J. K. Uhthley, Staff Corps, to 1st Wing Sqbn. 19th Nat. Infy.

Captain W. Stoddart, Europe, from 2nd Wing Subaltern 19th Native Infantry, to 1st Wing Subaltern 29th Nat. Infy.—with effect from the 20th Jan., vice Grant, who vacates.

Captain C. L. Raikes, from attached 19th N. I., to Extra Wing Subn. 19th N. I., and Captain D. W. Williams, from attached 19th N. I., to Extra Wing Subn N. I. with effect from date of embarkation of the 19th N. I.

Captain E J. Watson, Staff Corps, from attached 23rd Light Infantry, to Officiating Adjutant 32nd Native Infantry—to join.

Lieutenant F. F. R. Byrch, General List, from attached 16th Native Infantry, to Quartermaster 1st Native Infantry, with effect from the 20th January, vice Robinson, who vacates.

Lieutenant J. J. Fletcher, General List, from attached 23rd Light Infantry, to Quartermaster 29th Native Infantry—to join the regiment on arrival at Secunderabad.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. M. Hyde, who arrived from England, is directed to assume medical charge of Depot, Poonamallee, vice Dr. Cowens, promoted—to join at public expense.

The following removals and appointments are ordered:—

Lieut.-Colonel C. Pulley, 1st-ntry, to Commandant 34th Light Infantry, with effect from the date of resignation of Colonel Warden, who vacates—but will continue to officiate as Commandant 38th Native Infantry.

Colonel M. T. French, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 34th Light Infantry, to Officiating Commandant 34th L. I.

Major H. J. T. Neild, Wing Officer 24th Native Infantry, to general duty at Madras as a temporary measure, with effect from date of relief by Lieut-Colonel Michael.

Captain R G. D. Dixon, 42th N. I., from Station Staff Officer, Thayetmyo, to 1st Wing Subaltern 36th N. I.

Ensign G. C. Fenwick, from 1st Wing Subn. 36th N. I., to 1st Wing Subaltern 12th N. I., vice Cresswell—to join on duty at the public expense.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Persian language:—

Captain J. Stevenson, 1st Battalion 21st Fusiliers.

The undermentioned officers have passed the Higher Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—

Ensign B. A. N. Perrott, 76th Foot.

Lieutenant T. F. Thorpe, 36th Native Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has passed the Lower Standard Examination in the Hindustani language:—

Assistant Surgeon J. North, General Hospital.

Intimation has been received from the Horse Guards that Lieutenant A. K. Seacome, 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the Depot Brigade at Woolwich for duty for two years, from 1st instant.

Lieutenant Seacome to be struck off the strength of the 20th Brigade accordingly.

Leave of absence:—

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the following officers of Royal Artillery:—

Captain F. S. Budd, 20th Brigade Royal Artillery, from 6th December 1870 to 5th December 1871, on the recommendation of medical board.

Second Captain J. H. P. Anderson, 5th Brigade, from 6th December 1870 to 5th June 1871, on the recommendation of a medical board.

39th Foot.—Lieutenant A. G. Godwin-Austen, from 5th January 1871, or date of departure, for one month—Western Coast, Calicut, or Cannanore, s. c.

Medical Dept.—Veterinary Surgeon J. M. Cullimore, doing duty 1st Light Cavalry, from 27th December 1870, or date of departure for 8 months—Bombay, Poona and Mahableshwar, sick certificate under 1796 Rules.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces, Jan. 18.)

Major Robertson Annesley to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police, of the 2nd grade, and to be posted to Cawnpore, vice Mr. Edward Foster, who will revert to his substantive appointment of Inspector, 1st grade.

Mr. George Elliott Watson to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Muttra, on departure of Mr. Bradford Hardinge.

Mr. William Young to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Goruckpore, with effect from the date on which he receives charge from Mr. Watson.

Mr. James Colquhoun Colvin to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpore, on the departure of Mr. Reginald Floyer Saunders.

Mr. John Dearden, B.A., to be Professor of Literature in the Agra College, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office.

Mr. George John Laidman, Assistant Superintendent, Dehra Doon, from Dehra to Saharunpore.

The services of Lieutenant (Major) Henry Court, late Officiating Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, and Assistant District Superintendent of Police, North-Western Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

The services of the Reverend James Williams Adams, B. A., Military Chaplain of Allahabad, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of Punjab, from the 3rd instant.

The services of the Reverend Thomas Moore, B. A., Chaplain of Landour, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, from the 1st February next.

Lieutenant W. F. Richardson, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, attached to the Chukrata division, is transferred in the same capacity to the 2nd Allahabad division.

Leave for 30 days, from the 1st February next or subsequent date, preparatory to furlough to Europe, is granted to Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Medley, R. E., Principal Thomason College, Roorkee.

THE LOVERS.

IN DIFFERENT MODES AND TENSES.

Sally Salter, she was a young teacher who taught,
And her friend, Charley Church, was a preacher who scraught.
Though his enemies called him a screecher who scraught.
His heart, when he saw her, kept sinking, and sank,
And his eye, meeting hers, began winking, and wunk;
While she, in her turn, fell to thinking, and thunk.
He hastened to woo her, and sweetly he wooed,
For his love grew until to a mountain it grewed;
And what he was longing to do then he dooed.
In secret he wanted to speak, and he spoke,
To seek with his lips what his heart long had soke;
So he managed to let the truth leak, and it loke.
He asked her to ride to the church, and they rode,
They so sweetly did glide that they both thought they glode;
And they came to the place to be tied, and were tode.
"Then homeward," he said, "let us drive," and they drove,
And soon as they wished to arrive, they arrove;
For whatever he couldn't contrive, she controve.
The kiss he was dying to steal, then he stole,
At the feet where he wanted to k neel, then he knole;
And he said, "I feel better than ever I fole."
So they to each other kept clinging, and clung,
While Time his swift circuit was winging, and wung;
And this was the thing he was bringing, and brung.
The man Sally wanted to catch, and had caught—
That she wanted from others to snatch, and had snaught—
Was the one that she now liked to scratch, and she scraught.
And Charley's warm love began freezing, and froze,
While he took to teasing, and cruelly toze,
The girl he had wished to be squeezing, and squeze.
"Wretch!" he cried, when she threatened to leave him, and left;
"How could you deceive me, as you have deceft?"
And she answered, "I promised to cleave and I've cleft!"

—Amos Keeter, in Punchinello.

FRIENDS OF MY TRAVEL.

(Pall Mall Gazette.)

THE AMERICAN.

The typical American gives you little opportunity for ripening acquaintance into friendship. You scarcely sight him before you see the skirts of his flying frock-coat vanishing round the corner. The ambition of his travels is to cover the maximum of space in the minimum of days; and black care goes hurrying on his heels so long as he is engaged in the dissipation of the pile he has allotted for travelling purposes. A worn, wild-eyed expression is the badge of all the tribe, and it might adopt the motto of St. Aldegonde, "Repos ailleurs." Certainly no rest awaits him on his return. His tour in Europe brings interruption to the business if not the activity of his life; he seems to grudge himself each day of his holiday, and must boil up a little more bustle, if increased pressure be possible, to retrieve wasted time when he gets back. It is enough to fret any man accustomed to bolt away a thousand miles or so on return ticket to be shocked in his rush at every turn by some posterity little association that has got to be "done." The guide books are inexorable, with their frightfully miscellaneous catalogue of sightworthy objects; and he knows each party of compatriots he stumbles among will abuse the privileges of their birthright, and put him through a searching cross-examination. He grumbles as he does it do to be crowed over; hence tion. He grumbles as he does it do to be crowed over; hence the conscientiousness he brings to his task. Otherwise a smart man might sample off the whole thing and be spry about it too. A yard of Rubens is as good as whole acres of his blaze and varnish. One building is very much like another when they get out of repair. The churches look as if they had been shaken up in a bag, and the bookshops they make such a fuss about look like the Hudson as seen through the big end of a prospecting glass; and, after all, the best of the Alps are small pumpkins to the Alleghanies. General Rufus P. Chunks gets worked up into a white heat at the troubles a shred of a country with its history entails on the tourist. He meets his indignation periodically in an outburst of native elegance, and then smiles grimly at his own vehemence; for the General is a good-humoured fellow at bottom, and seems to enjoy his grinding life in Europe after a queer fashion of his own. "Darn it all!" he ejaculates, "at home a man can go slick ahead from Bunker's Hill to Grizzly Canon, Nevada Territory, without pulling up at anything better worth seeing than a bar-room; and in this dodrotted little place you can't chuck a cigar-end nohow out of the cars without dropping it some where you're bound to stop." At the time the General makes that particular remark he is breaking ice in Belgium; and it must be owned the thickness with which the Flemings set their cities, the lavishness with which they enriched them with works of mediæval art, deserve the execrations of tourists in a hurry. Moreover, the General has his own special grievance. As a military man he is interested in battle-fields. At the outbreak of the Civil War he travelled for a dry-goods store at Boston; at the end of it he was in command of a division of the reserves, and commanded it well. The Germans have been cutting out terrible work for him next spring, and he don't well know his best strategy to take up everything he has read up on the Rhine and the Garonne so as to dodge it without covering a good deal of ground twice over. One good thing is they have wiped out all the old stories with a moist sponge. Waterloo has disappeared in the mists of ages with the Granicus, and Solferino and Sadowa are as much history of the past as the empire of France and the kingdom of Prussia. Meanwhile Chunks has landed late in the fall, and has got his work out out for him before he finds himself safe beyond the Alps, in what he fondly hopes will be a genially southern climate. The worst of that sort of travel is that you must take things in great measure as they come, not in accordance with seasons. It is bad enough to be dragged through Germany at a small pace behind engines panting before long trains of wounded and military stores. It is bad enough finding the watering-places given over to a few limping victims of the Chassepôt; their hotel shutters barricaded as if in expectation of an immediate attack; their green tables taken to pieces and packed out of the way in their orchestras on permanent leave of absence, and themselves as unlike European Saratogas and Newports as the skeletons in an anatomical museum are unlike the animated creatures of which they were once the framework. But then the discomforts of all that are for the most part only negative. It is much worse in Switzerland, where the General turns up just as everybody else is leaving. But "Blank" and the Oberland and the latest fashions of Pontresina have got to be knocked off. There are short days and long dreary evenings, with dull society or none at all. The very natives are beginning to shiver, and, as night draws heavy curtains of driving cloud across a wintry sky, the guide shakes his head ominously. Next morning his ill-omened croakings find the fullest fulfilment. Sheets of rain splash into the lakes that spread before the doors, and towards evening they change to wreaths of driving sleet. The General, wrapped in his military cloak, sits his pony at the start like the historical Napoleon crossing the Great St. Bernard; but he feels mean all over, as he says, when the close of the march brings him to his evening billet. He once fancied his straining eyes caught a glimpse of some "Horn" or "Berg" as the cloud-veil lifted for a moment; and out of the darkness he certainly heard a roar which his companion assured him was the roar of the world famous Donnerbach. But for any appreciation of Swiss scenery, he might as well have passed the day groping in a fog on the Newfoundland banks. The only thing he has gained is an appetite; and that he has to satisfy on suspicious scraps of salted *wi-disant* chamois in the society of a wandering merchant who has been trading for cheeses in the Hasli country. Next morning there is the same identical rainfall—this time slanting to the fierce bursts of the ice wind that comes driving down off the glaciers. He may take his guide's advice, and wait to see how things may turn out, but ennui and repressed energy will thrust him forth towards noon, and send him on his way anything but rejoicing. He carries away as vivid an impression of the beauties of the land of Tell as the blind man who has gone down in a diving-bell does of the marvels of ocean. The three days added to his carefully elaborated programme by stress of weather leave him no time to linger in the Canton of Geneva, nor, indeed, to recuperate anywhere; otherwise he would be strongly tempted to delay in one of the American caravanserais on the Arno, where citizens of the States, banished from the Grand Hotel, have congregated to swallow bitters and the latest canards. So he tears himself away from his congeners in the tall fluffy hats, frock coats, and velvet vests, calls on the Consul—that he finds time to do every where—knocks off the Pitti and Uffizi, Santa Croce, the Boboli and Fiesole in one short autumn day, and sets his face, as a flint, towards the Eternal City. What a blessed economy that railway is that shoots you past Assisi and Narni and Terni, and over the dull Campagna! He has just a week to spare for Rome, and hard work at that. Fortunately he is an early man, and can check off before breakfast his half-dozen of churches, with a few ruins thrown in. What scandalizes him most is the inconvenient hours of admission to the shows. When a man keeps a picture gallery, and takes money at the doors—the General don't care whether he's a prince or a pope—he's got no right to keep the public waiting. Time is money in Rome as elsewhere, only, when the natives have so much of it on their hands, an active foreigner loses plaguedly on the exchange. No wonder he is impatient. There is such an eternal choice of jobs to be knocked off somehow before he gets to England for the Derby. He is bound to go to Naples and Pompeii—up Vesuvius, down to Herculaneum, and out to Sorrento: he has got it all pat beforehand from Harper and Murray, and much thought the shaping of his plans has cost him. To Athens and Constantinople, to Damascus and Jerusalem, through the Desert by the Sinai Convent to Cairo, and up to the Cataracts; to drop in at Carthage, if he can fix a steamer anyhow; then Gibraltar, Spain, and back by France.

Ah, France! that is the question that is vexing many Americans besides the General. Will Paris be open to the travellers of the spring? Can it ever again be what it used to be under the Imperial rule? Very different to the General in his travelling suit of greased lightning were the friends you found among the American habitués of Paris. There was Van Winkle, of the old Dutch blood of New Amsterdam, who seemed to have inherited the good-humoured indolence of his ancestor, although, judging by the scale of his expenditure, the family must be looking up now-a-days in point of money. Perhaps idleness, like the gout, skips a generation, for it is understood that, like many of his compatriots, Van Winkle keeps a hard-working father in the Empire City on whom he draws. Van Winkle has virtually renounced his transatlantic relationship. If his heart burned at all on returning to his country, it would probably be the consequences of indigestion brought on by bolting his food in transatlantic fashion. For Van Winkle is a bon vivant, and indeed a distinguished gourmet. He has his pet cabinets at Brobant's and Philippe's; the presiding goddesses of the counters wreath their faces in their sweetest smiles when he honours them with common salons, and few men stand deeper in Chevet's books or pay more punctually at very long intervals. He has the entrée behind the scenes in more than one theatre on the boulevards, escorts artistes, more distinguished for personal than histrionic gifts, in bewitching broughams to *soigné* suppers at Bignon's, the Café Anglais, and the Golden House. He lavishes a fortune on boxes and bouquets although Mrs. Van Winkle is seldom to be seen sitting in the one or carrying the other. For, like all wealthy young Americans, Van Winkle before he was one and twenty married a schoolgirl of sixteen. His wife does credit to his taste, although the delicate blooms of her complexion begins to be *tout soit peu fanée* and indebted to cosmetiques; and although Van Winkle spends money freely abroad, he does not grudge it at home. Mrs. V. -W. was an heiress, and, moreover, it is his governor who pays. He has a capital chief of his own, a cellar of choice *crûs*, and gives charming little dinners. Mark on white stone in advance the day you are to dine with him. Van Winkle used to be hand in glove with half-a-dozen of the ex-Emperor's equerries and chamberlains. Naturally, he and his wife had the entry to the private dances at the Tuileries, and Madame's bills were none the smaller because she was on the free list of the well-proud of. How people in the Bois used to turn to stare as he shot past them high in the air behind his celebrated trotter Susquehanna; and more than once the performances of that celebrated animal have drawn the select of the Jockey Club at Longchamps, and bank notes have changed hands freely. His wife's equipage was faultless to a French eye; to an English one there might have been a slight superfluity of leather and silver overcharging the clean-shaped steppers, and the colour of the panels might perhaps have been toned down with advantage.

There used to be quite a colony of Americans, of whom the Van Winkles were favourable representatives. They cultivated French society, gave their children French bonnes and French governesses, sent their boys to French schools, kept French cooks, and ate at French hours in French fashion. They lived in a friendly intimacy among themselves, of which they have no conception in English Goshens in foreign Egypts. They made their periodical emigrations simultaneously, and regulated them on concerted plans. If the Court were at Biarritz, you might be pretty certain you would find them there, the ladies cutting down the Spanish toilettes of an evening on the casino terrace, leaving the Spanish ladies nowhere in point of looks and volubility, and only distanced in gait and walk. If you happened upon one of their dropping into the Etablissement at Trouville, you might be quite certain that the others were not far away. Except for the more pronounced types, to the eye the men might have passed for Frenchmen anywhere. They had much of American shrewdness, combined with French ease of manner and sparkle of expression. They could talk well on all ordinary subjects except the American politics they tabooed. What will their future be, and what are they thinking now? Must they submit themselves to a second and more bitter exile? or will they return to ravaged Paris, to go wandering round the graves of departed joys, dreaming Utopian dreams of their distant resurrection?

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

CALICUT FAMILY HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL is conveniently situated about 2 0 yards from the Beach, close to the MALABAR NEW CLUB HOUSE, and within an easy distance of the CUSTOM HOUSE AND FIRE.

TERMS MODERATE.

Transit for Beypore, Cannanore, and Wynaad, can be had at Reasonable Rates.

Under charge of JOSEPH MULLIAPEN, late Butler Malabar Club.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Bombay Presidency, that the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation, is OPEN for the RECEPTION of VISITORS. There are three sepa ate Bungalows attached to the Hotel, which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior Articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors. He has some Houses to Let, and undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE delivered at their Office Room, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

JEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel in former seasons, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on Matheran Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very extensive and pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

JEWANJEE & Co.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other Refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

The Billiard Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, Brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

BYCULLA (late BOMBAY) HOTEL,

(BY JEWANJEE & Co.,)

AT THE

JUNCTION OF BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.

(Within 5 minutes walk of Byculla and Tardeo Railway Stations.)

BYCULLA HOTEL is acknowledged to to be in every respect the best in Bombay. Having been built expressly as an hotel, the building possesses advantages over bungalow hotels, and has been fitted up in such a manner as to ensure the greatest comfort to Visitors and Visitors. Ample accommodation has been provided for Families. All the Apartments are lofty, and well furnished, and an excellent Table is kept. Care is also taken that no Liquors are sold except those of the first quality. Adjoining the large Dining Saloon are a Library and two good Billiard Tables. Hot and Cold Baths always ready.

JEWANJEE & Co.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL.

WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two, or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits, and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class siste Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in